

HISTORY OF EARLY MEDICINE



HISTORY OF EARLY PUBLIC SCHOOLS



HISTORY OF EARLY AGRICULTURAL
RELATIONS

IN DADE COUNTY



Some of the Experiences and Activities
of the Author



DR. JOHN C. DUPEIS





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Oath of Hippocrates



I SWEAR by Apollo the Physician, and Aesculapius, and Hygeia, and Panacea, and all the gods and all the goddesses — and I make them my judges — that this mine oath and this my written engagement I will fulfil so far as power and discernment shall be mine.

HIM who taught me this art I will esteem even as I do my Parents; he shall partake of my livelihood and, if in want, shall share my goods. I will regard his issue as my brothers, and will teach them this art without fee or written engagement if they shall wish to learn it.

I WILL give instruction by precept, by discourse, and in all other ways, to my own sons, to those of him who taught me, to disciples bound by written engagement and sworn according to medical law, and to no other person.

SO FAR as power and discernment shall be mine, I will carry out regimen for the benefit of the sick, and will keep them from harm and wrong. To none will I give a deadly drug, even if solicited, nor offer counsel to such an end; likewise to no woman will I give a destructive suppository; but guiltless and hallowed will I keep my life and mine art. I will cut no one whatever for the stone, but will give way to those who work at this practice.

I NTO whatsoever houses I shall enter I will go for the benefit of the sick, holding aloof from all voluntary wrong and corruption, including venereal acts upon the bodies of females and males whether free or slaves. Whatsoever in my practice or not in my practice I shall see or hear, amid the lives of men, which ought not to be noised abroad — as to this I will keep silence, holding such things unfitting to be spoken.

AND NOW if I shall fulfil this oath and break it not, may the fruits of life and of art be mine, may I be honored of all men for all time; the opposite, if I shall transgress and be foresworn.

Preface

The contents of this book are divided into three sections:

SECTION ONE

HISTORY OF EARLY MEDICINE IN DADE COUNTY

SECTION TWO

HISTORY OF EARLY PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DADE COUNTY AND PARTICULARLY THE DADE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL

SECTION THREE

SOME OF THE EXPERIENCES OF THE AUTHOR, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURE AND ITS RELATION TO OUR ECONOMY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Also contributions and verse by recognized authorities.

In combining the above subjects into one book consideration is given to the economy of printing of the same. Each section is given a separate introduction, list of contents and illustrations for the convenience of the reader.

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DR. JOHN GORDON DUPUIS

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this book are not copyrighted by Dr. J. G. DuPuis.

War Department



To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

This is to Certify, That during the War between the United States of America and the Empires of Germany and of Austria-Hungary,

J. G. DuPuis, M.D.

was a member of the Medical Advisory Board No. 4

Miami, Florida

rendering faithful and efficient service, and that by reason of the discontinuance of all boards of the Selective Service System pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 18, 1917, he is, by direction of the President, honorably relieved from the duties of that office this thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Countersigned:

Sidney J. Carr,

1-0001

Governor

J. H. Crocker

Provost Marshal General



DR. J. G. DuPUIS
Author

HISTORY OF EARLY MEDICINE
IN
DADE COUNTY

Section One

Dedicated

TO THE MEMORY OF THE CHARTER MEMBERS
OF THE DADE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
AND PIONEER PHYSICIANS OF DADE COUNTY

DEDICATED TO MY NATIVE STATE

FLORIDA

*Created and designed by position to be
The prettiest part of this globe you'll ever see,
Extending far south with playful waves on either side,
Its shores are kept as neat as a brand new bride.*

*Sunbeams by day doth constantly repeat,
Ocean breezes temper the heat, making climate complete.
Its virgin forests are as majestic as any ever grown,
Comforting refuge for birds as their summer and winter home.*

*Underneath its surface many riches have been found;
Undiscovered treasures yet remain to be revealed;
Sages and scientists may have a task
To search and find its hidden treasures,
As long as life may last.*

*Over it are many lakes, rivers and crystal springs,
Full of fish and many other things;
Gaily flying over its great domain,
Myriads of birds are singing with an enchanting refrain.*

*Beautiful flowers decorate its meadows and trees,
Their fragrance is welcomed in every breeze;
The songs of its birds make music so complete,
That never an orchestra has dared to compete.*

*Its climate is the very best,
Where all may work, play and rest;
As we journey through life's earthly stay,
Love for beautiful Florida grows every day.*

—JOHN GORDON DUPUIS, M. D.

Introduction

The reason for writing the History of Early Medicine in Dade County in reality is a necessity. Due to the fact that for some unknown reason, all of the records of the Dade County Medical Society (Association) from its organization in 1903 to 1915 were either lost or misplaced and have never been found.

The task of writing a History of Early Medicine in Dade County is a pleasant one. Similar to a post-graduate review of the happenings during the period of my entire medical career, of which the following writings cover, particularly my very early experiences.

To present the history authentically and verifying the activities and experiences of the physicians whom I have had the pleasure to be associated with in the practice of medicine has its problems. It has been necessary to call upon the heirs, members of the family and friends of the charter members to obtain and verify the information contained in these pages.

Unfortunately, all of the charter members, with the exception of myself, have passed on to their eternal rest. In calling upon the families, living relatives and friends for material and facts pertaining to the charter members, it was my wish to present more fully the careers, records, medical papers and other happenings of the medical experiences of these early pioneer doctors. However, the results of several years' search have not been as fruitful as I would have liked, but no stone has been unturned in my efforts to secure the information desired.

In writing of early medicine in Dade County, I have included many related subjects to the medical profession—early hospitals, old folks homes, epidemics, State Board of Health and first laboratory, both state and local. Diseases affecting the early population, medical meetings, pioneer nurses, dentists, opticians, anesthetists, drug stores, transportation. Also my first professional visit after receiving my license and some of my early medical experiences and surgical operations. Medical papers which were read before both local and State Medical Association meetings.

The following notice appeared in the Dade County Medical Monthly Bulletin, October, 1951:

"Dr. J. G. DuPuis is now compiling a History of Early Medicine in Dade County, including the charter members of the Dade County Medical Association, and is desirous of securing further information, more particularly any manuscripts, writings or photographs of the following charter members: Dr. R. H. Huddleston, Dr. James M. Jackson, Dr. Peter T. Skaggs, Dr. William S. Gramling, Dr. Edwin W. Pugh and Dr. Eleanor Gault Simmons.

"Any member who may have such information on any of these pioneer physicians, please contact Dr. DuPuis, 6043 N. E. Second Avenue. Telephone 7-1564."

Referring to my individual presentation in this book, I have fortunately been able to refer to original records from the year 1898, when I started the practice of medicine in Dade County.

I would have much preferred to be able to present more of the facts and history of my fellow charter members in the compilation of this history. The writer has exhausted every means, by personal contact, telephone, correspondence, references and every effort possible to secure a more complete history of the activities of the other charter members of the Dade County Medical Association. Therefore, in lieu thereof I have presented some of the highlights and experiences of myself as a pioneer citizen and physician.

In the presentation of the names of the pioneer physicians, it is divided into three sections. The charter members of the Dade County Medical Society (Association), the group of early pioneer physicians who were in Dade County before, during the time and shortly after the Dade County Medical Association was organized, and lastly, the group of pioneer physicians who arrived after the organization of the society up until about 1915.

From that date the records of the Dade County Medical Association are available for reference as to the membership of physicians who arrived subsequent to 1915 from which the Dade County Medical Association has grown by leaps and bounds and is now the largest county medical association in Florida.

REFERENCES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Dr. Edgar Peters | Mr. Clyde Corwin |
| Dr. W. T. Lanier | Mr. Hugh Peters |
| Dr. John W. Shisler | Mr. Percy Cox |
| Dr. John B. Seeds | Mr. Tom Bryan, |
| Dr. Iva C. Youmans | Ft. Lauderdale |
| Dr. Scheffel Wright | Mr. Edwin Belcher |
| Dr. J. V. Knapp, Tallahassee | Mrs. A. B. Bowman, DeLand |
| Dr. Robert C. Burry, DeLand | Mr. E. B. Leatherman |
| Dr. Shaler Richardson, | Mr. Jack Combs |
| Jacksonville | Mrs. Margaret Cabot, Perrine |
| Dr. E. C. Brunner | Mr. Ed Lummus |
| Dr. Thomas W. Hutson | Mr. Robert Taylor |
| Dr. Wilson T. Sowder | Mrs. E. K. Jaudon |
| Dr. Graham Henson, | Mrs. Fae Cunningham |
| Jacksonville | Dr. William A. Albrecht |
| Dade County Medical Association | Hon. Tom Linder |
| Broward County Medical Society | Mr. Bernard Peacon |
| Palm Beach County Medical | Mrs. Alleyne Nason |
| Society | Mr. Dan Killian |
| Volusia County Medical Society | Mrs. Florence P. Williams |
| Florida State Medical Association | Mrs. Ruth Atwater Mitchell |
| State Board of Health, | Mrs. Bessie Jenkins |
| Jacksonville | (Mrs. Arthur Gleason) |
| Dade County Commission | Mr. E. W. Palmquist |
| records | Mr. J. K. Dorn |
| Clerk of Circuit Court's records | Miss Maud Brickell |
| Florida State Nurses Association | Miss Hattie Carpenter |
| U. S. Chamber of Commerce | Mr. Joe Schalley |
| Summerhill Funeral Home, | Mrs. Frank Courtright |
| DeLand | Miss Sarah H. Baker |
| F. L. Correll, City Clerk, | Miss Aniah Royce |
| City of Miami | Mr. John L. Rhodes |
| Mrs. Clarita Huddleston Pardo | Mrs. C. E. Dunaway |
| Mrs. Helen Jackson Freeland | Dr. David Fairchild |
| Mr. Saunders Gramling | Mrs. Alfred Peacock |
| Judge John Gramling | Mrs. W. H. Combs, Sr. |
| Mrs. Pauline Rugh Arnold | Mr. Jack Coppinger |
| Mr. T. T. Ritter | R. A. McNabb and family |
| Mr. Wirth Munroe | Mr. John Frohock |
| Judge Mitchell D. Price | Dr. S. M. Frazier |
| Mr. George A. Worley | Dr. William Morrison |
| W. W. Hall | Mrs. M. W. Goode |
| Mrs. Ruby Carson | |

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to express my full appreciation and gratitude for the cooperation of my private secretary, Mr. Arlis I. Nimmo, and all the above references, and others, for their assistance in verifying some of the material in this book.—DR. J. G. DUPUIS.

ORIGINAL DADE COUNTY

The boundary description of Dade County in the year 1885 up until the year 1909 comprised the following area: Beginning at the mouth of the St. Lucie River on the north (Stuart, Florida), running westerly along the south bank of the St. Lucie River to Lake Okeechobee, thence southwardly a distance of approximately one hundred fifty miles through the Everglades to a point parallel with Jewfish Creek, thence east to the Atlantic Ocean, thence north on the westerly boundary of the Atlantic Ocean to the mouth of the St. Lucie River.

The size of Dade County in the early days was comparable to the area of the state of Rhode Island.

Original Dade County was created in 1836 and was named in honor and memory of Major Francis Dade, who with his entire company of 110 soldiers were attacked and massacred in December, 1836, about sixty miles northeast of Fort Brooke (Tampa) by the Seminole Indians led by Chief Micanopy, king of the Seminole nation. Only two survived to describe the tragedy.

In 1909, by act of the legislature, Palm Beach County was created in the northern part of Dade County.

In 1915, by act of the legislature, Broward County was created south of Palm Beach County, bringing the northern boundary of Dade County to just south of Hallandale, thence westerly to east boundary of Collier County, thence southward through the Everglades along the eastern boundary of Collier and Monroe counties to a point parallel with Jewfish Creek, thence easterly to the Atlantic Ocean, thence north to a point just south of Hallandale.

Since 1885 there has been created two large counties out of the northern area of Dade County, leaving Dade County an area of about 60 miles north and south and approximately 50 miles east and west.

The county site was originally in the early days located at Miami and subsequently by vote was moved to Juno, a distance of about 10 miles north of West Palm Beach. About 1900 by ballot the county site was moved back to Miami where it has remained ever since.

This geographical description of Dade County from 1885 to the present date is approximately correct.

MY ARRIVAL IN DADE COUNTY

On October 29, 1898, I arrived about 11 p. m. at the Lemon City depot of the Florida East Coast Railway, with a satchel in one hand and an umbrella in the other, with nothing except my clothing, a few medical books and instruments, to begin the practice of medicine. The depot agent, a Mr. Wallace, gave me the general direction to the Connelly Hotel, as the only place to spend the night. On my way down a narrow, sandy path the mosquitoes attacked me from all sides and I did not know which to throw down first, the satchel or the umbrella, to try to ward off the charging mosquitoes. On the way to the hotel I had to pass a four-room, two-story schoolhouse. There was a country dance going on in the upper floor of this frame building, which I later learned was used by residents of Miami and the vicinity as a public meeting place and for dances, as well as for school.

Finally reaching the hotel, I found the proprietor was sound asleep, and a large collie dog, keeping watch, started to bark and made so much noise he woke up all the mosquitoes and they tried to make a meal of me before the proprietor could be awakened and let me into the hotel.

In November of 1898 I went to Jacksonville and passed my state medical examination and received my license to practice medicine in Florida. It was homecoming week in Jacksonville and on this celebration there was, of course, a full-fledged circus in town, and, being a visitor, I attended and put in most of my time at the circus observing the animals.

A particular scene, which is still as vivid in my mind today as it was then, taught me an object lesson which I have since remembered. There was a cage of eight snarling, clawing and roaring lions into which a woman trainer went with a stubby whip. She was accompanied by two huge mastiff dogs trailing her, one on each side, slightly behind, keeping step quietly and composed. While the roaring, clawing and snarling of the beasts continued, the lady trainer put them through their paces, jumping them from one place to another in the cage. Every moment it appeared as though these beasts would attack her with teeth and claws. Those huge mastiff dogs never trembled or moved a muscle while the act was going on, and when the

performance was over the director of the act and those dogs backed slowly and safely out of the cage, step by step, calm and composed.

This observation was an object lesson to me which I have never forgotten. With calmness and composure a physician should meet and treat his patients in any emergency.



Lemon City F. E. C. Station as it looked in 1898. Mail carrier in wagon waiting for the mail.

The Board of Medical Examiners
OF IRE

Fourth · Judicial · District · of · the · State · of · Florida.

This is to Certify, That John Gordon DuPuis M. D.,
holding a Diploma from the Med. Dept. Central University in the State of
Kentucky, and dated June 30th 1898, is in obedience to the

"Act to regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Florida." Approved May 31, 1889.

heretofore licensed to practice Medicine and Surgery in said State.

In Witness whereof, We hereunto affix our names and the Seal of the Board this
day of November 1898

H. D., President.

OK. D.

H. G. Secretary.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

11 July, 1905

Recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court

day of March 14th 1905

J. H. Merrill, Secretary
 Check 13 out of 14
 Reg. 116, 117, 118, 119, 120

MY FIRST PROFESSIONAL CALL AFTER RECEIVING MY LICENSE TO PRACTICE MEDICINE NOVEMBER 22, 1898

After I returned to Lemon City my first professional call, after receiving my license to practice medicine, was to a Mr. Zimmerman, who lived in a small shack about five and a half miles northwest in the Humbugus prairie (now known as West Little River). I started out late in the evening with my bicycle and my English setter dog, riding a few feet here and there, whenever the wagon ruts would permit, walking and pushing my bicycle most of the way. After I entered the prairie about one-quarter mile (now about the junction of N. W. 17th Avenue and 79th Street), I found the water from the summer rains was receding, which usually overflowed all the Everglades area in the early fall. My dog was young and energetic and usually ran ahead full speed, looking for birds and chasing them when he located any.



I came to a small island of myrtle swamps, east of the wagon trail, which remained moist, and which curved, making a complete bend or half circle. The full moon was just peeping out from the east over the pines, about seven o'clock in the evening. Leading my bicycle along I looked up in front of me. My setter dog was coming in at lightning speed, fell at my feet and never moved a muscle. About 45 feet behind him was a large, dark object, about the size of one of the big mastiff dogs I had seen at the circus in Jacksonville. On first thought I wondered if someone had a large dog of this kind, but my rapid decision made me realize that this monster was not a

dog, and in another leap my dog and I would have been pounced upon. I yelled, and it jumped to the side, between me and the rising moon, about thirty feet away. I never moved and my dog did not change his position nor move a muscle, at my feet. I again let out a couple of loud yells and this beast did not change his position, apparently meditating whether to charge at both the dog and myself. You can believe it or not, I knew there was going to be trouble. I realized that now was the time to act quickly, but calmly, and with a small 32-caliber pistol which Mr. Oscar Parker, who lived at the same hotel and married Mr. Connelly's daughter, Miss Birdie, had insisted that I take along with me, I attempted a bull's-eye aim, and with the crack of the gun, this animal, a huge, savage panther, disappeared into the darkness. My dog got up on his feet and stood fast by me. I then had another mile to walk into the wilderness of the Everglades to my patient's home.

On arriving there I found him a victim of influenza. After I examined him and gave him some medicine I told him of my experience. He related "that prior to my arrival he had heard the woeful screams of a panther nearby." He loaned me a lantern which I lighted and used to find my way back home over the wagon trail, a distance of five and a half miles, and I had again to pass over the same path and the same spot walking back, where a short time before I had this hair-raising experience of being challenged by a savage panther.

The next day, a friend, Mr. Ed Brown, and I went back to the half circle in the trail, at the spot, to see if the beast had been killed with a lucky shot; but we were unable to find any trace of the beast. However, in the moist ground of the slough we found tracks which showed this panther had lunged 25 feet every jump, coming around the curve, chasing my setter dog.

This synopsis of my arrival at Lemon City, the mosquitoes, my experience at the circus, after having passed my medical examination, and my experience on my first professional call with my dog in the wilderness of the Everglades, I have related, to show in a small way the pioneer days in Dade County in the practice of medicine, and the above is only one of my many similar experiences with panthers, wildcats, rattlesnakes, etc., in traveling the winding paths in attending the sick and afflicted in the wilderness surrounding Lemon City and parts of Dade County, where you did not start out on a call that you did not

take a gun along for protection from wild animals and snakes. Many times, when on obstetrical cases, you did not know whether or not you would get back that night, performing surgery without anesthetics or modern surgical equipment, on kitchen tables with only an oil lamp or lantern light, and no trained assistant, it is quite a different story from that of the modern facilities available to physicians today, which brings back memories of some of the outstanding cases with which I was confronted.



My first professional office located near Biscayne bay and N. E. 61st street — 1898



OUR HONEYMOON

On January 18, 1899, Paducah, Ky., 12 noon, Miss Katherine Beyer and I were united in holy matrimony. Two p. m. we boarded the train and our honeymoon journey began, reaching Jacksonville 20 hours later.

At breakfast next morning my bride ordered boiled eggs. The waiter brought scrambled eggs. She requested him to take them back as she had ordered boiled eggs. He took them back and in a few minutes came back—scrambled eggs again. A few minutes later the headwaiter came in and explained that they did not serve boiled eggs. (Evidently cold storage was not working).

However, with the above exception, a fine breakfast was served by the bevy of waiters, most of them weighing 200 pounds up, black as night, attentive and polite. Afterwards we boarded the train for my childhood home, as I had promised to take my bride to visit my parents at the old homestead. Reaching Starke, Florida, end of the logging railroad, about 2 p. m., there was still about 30 miles to travel over a winding sandy road, the only way we could get there.

We applied at a livery stable. The owner, a fine man, was given my program as follows: that I wanted to rent a good gentle horse and a buggy, and would not return until late the next evening. He said that "he had just what we wanted, a

gentle horse, grey, named 'Henry,' and that if I would show him the road and give him the reins, he would take a fox trot and never break his gait unless I stopped him." A bargain at \$5 for the horse and buggy, we started out over the sandy winding roads, overshadowed with forests in their varied winter colors, and reached my childhood home at 6 p. m. This horse, Henry, lived up to his specifications and reputation, never changed his gait, and made the trip on schedule.

Everything was alerted at my childhood home for our welcome reception. The following day was Sunday. In the forenoon, my bride was escorted through the virgin hammock, where in my youthful days, gun and hounds, chasing panthers, wildcats and other animals, with the bark of my dogs hot on the trail, still makes music vivid to my memory ever since my boyhood days.

On this pleasant jaunt many incidents were related of happenings in these virgin forests to my bride. While she did not speak out, her curiosity was plainly aroused, and within her mind wondered why I should lay down my gun and say goodbye to my faithful dogs as my comrades, to study and practice medicine.

A feast at dinner—a real country farm dinner, with family and friends of bygone days, and my real partner, my bride. A day, a dinner long to be remembered. The day was now on the decline and again time to let "Henry" (the grey horse) get back into the harness, and the buggy wheels to spin back to Starke. But advice was given and accepted to "take a short cut" to save time and miles in returning to Starke, instead of going over the route we had traveled coming from Starke.

Everything was now going well—a short cut to save miles for "Henry" and to save time, for the evening was growing shorter fast. In past years I had traveled and knew the roads to the New Hope bridge, which spanned the Santa Fe River. We reached the bridge and close to the banks of the river stood the same church building where I had attended service of the Primitive Baptists (Hardshell Baptists) on their annual meeting. Foot washing between the members was part of the ceremony of worship. Well do I remember seeing the faithful disciple of our Master, who had ridden a little donkey all the way from near Macon, Georgia, a small, lean and devout man, commonly known as "Little Dan"—his name was Mr. Dan Moody

—standing in front of the pulpit, with one of his forefingers in one nostril, pleading with his followers to forsake Satan and follow the true Living God, with an appeal of simplicity that would raise some of the sinners straight up from their seats.

We crossed the bridge of the Santa Fe River. From then on the road was new to me. However, Henry kept on going his fox trot gait for about four miles more. Now the "short cut" looked us square in the face when we arrived at the west bank of Black Creek. From recent rains it was flooded and on the rampage, a quarter of a mile wide, with water so black no one questioned the name. The bridge across this creek and slough was about one-fourth of a mile long and floored with pine plank; but on the west side workmen had been repairing the span over the channel part, a distance of about 30 feet. The new piling was driven and still standing 4 to 5 feet above the floor of the bridge beams, with the flooring removed, and only a narrow walkway of two 2x10 timbers laid side by side lengthwise, making a temporary walkway of only 20 inches wide. My mental activity now was calculating what best to do to get back to Starke, Florida. Should we go back the way we came? Night would catch us, as the distance back over the route traveled would be about 45 miles, and the sun was racing towards the westward horizon. Walking across on the 8x10 timbers I thought they seemed firm and steady and the rest of the shakily flooring was intact. About that time three young men arrived on the scene, just riding around in a buggy. They had good faces and were sober and friendly people. I told them our predicament, and asked them if Henry (the horse) would follow me over this 20-inch walkway, would they help me carry the buggy across. They willingly agreed to render their full assistance. We sprinkled dry white sand over these two timbers, and gently and slowly Henry, for once, forsook his road gait, and followed me across this raging flood of water on the 20-inch walkway, each step with precision and carefulness. Tying him to a piling on the other side, on the full floorings, I asked my bride to take the pattern of Henry and hold my hand. She did and then she, my bride, and Henry were safely across the 20-inch walkway.

The young men tied their horse, took off their coats, and we, the four of us, lifted the buggy up above the four or five-foot pilings and carried the buggy across. They helped get

Henry again into the shafts, ready to go. I offered them pay. With a smile they replied, "Glad to help you; that's pay enough." Again I thanked God with all my heart that such people lived on earth. By all cooperating, "A desperate short cut challenge" was successfully overcome. My bride said: "After successfully overcoming this challenge we can hope to overcome all difficulties in our future career." Again we were going, with the wheels of the buggy slowly rolling. Henry's walk over the rest of the bridge made the plank board floor rattle from one end to the other. Now on a sandy road, "Henry" was given the reins, and his fox trot gait soon brought us to another creek and bridge known as Rattlesnake Creek. Should have any rattlesnakes have been near the rumbling of the flooring on this bridge would have sent them scurrying into the distance. We were now within ten miles of Starke—nightfall had overtaken us—and on a strange road and wild terrain. However, we felt that Henry, with his standard schedule and homeward bound we would soon be back to Starke, although a little late. I said to this faithful and intelligent horse, patting him on his cheeks, "I am glad that you were our comrade on this entire country road travel, and through your wonderful cooperation 'the challenge of a short cut' was met and overcome." That grey horse, "Henry," has ever been in my memory one of my prized animal friends.

We stayed in Starke overnight in a rooming house across from the depot. The train's schedule to Jacksonville was 7 a. m. While on the platform of the depot, the locomotive was puffing and in sight, and my partner and bride said, "Oh! I left my wedding ring on the bureau of our bedroom." "All right, get aboard the train if it arrives, before I dash over and get it back, and I'll be in Jacksonville on the same train with you"—another "short cut overcome." I felt now I could handle any "short cuts" that might pop up on our honeymoon trip. Reaching Jacksonville in time to board the 10:30 southbound East Coast passenger train, we arrived at Lemon City at 10:30 p. m., where we have continued to live and enjoy a continuous and happy "honeymoon" for more than half a century.

A GRAVEYARD EXPERIENCE

After my first year in medical college it appeared to me that it was necessary to obtain and study the human skeleton. However, at that time human skeletons sold for \$25, and as I was teaching school to pay my way through medical college on a meager salary, I had no money with which to purchase one.

At the place where I was boarding there was a young man, with whom I had become friendly, and he offered to help me secure one. Advising me that a short distance out in the country there was an abandoned cemetery eight to ten years old and that we might be able to secure a skeleton from that graveyard. He was a carpenter by trade and his suggestion seemed like a good one.

One evening we mounted our horses, and taking with us some crocus-sacks, shovels, cold chisels, a prying bar and two lanterns. We arrived at the deserted cemetery, which was in the woods located on a mound or slight elevation, about ten o'clock at night.

After looking around over the various graves, we selected one where the wooden boards at the head of the grave were rotted away and the ground level. We proceeded to excavate the dirt and after digging down about three feet uncovered the box in which the corpse was enclosed.

My friend, being a carpenter, rather young and a strong individual, got down in the excavation alongside the box with his lantern and raised the lid with his cold chisel. As he did so, his lantern began to flicker. It flickered three times and went out and at the same instant that the lid was opened, and his lamp started to flicker, there was a low hissing sound—s-h-u, s-h-u, s-h-u—repeating itself three times. My friend without hesitation jumped out of the excavation and exclaimed, "Let's get from here, I've had enough." He was quite frightened, and I, myself, was cautious. However, I was very anxious to obtain a skeleton, and argued with him a few moments, that nothing could hurt us, and tried to get him to make another attempt to get the box open. But he refused, saying he had enough.

I then took my lantern and got down in the excavation and pried the lid open once more. As I did so the lantern began to flicker, flickering three times and going out, and again there was the low hissing sound—s-h-u, s-h-u, s-h-u—three distinct times. Naturally my hair began to stiffen and raise my hat. But I stayed on the job, re-lit my lantern and raised the upper part of the lid of the coffin enough to see the entire face and neck of the corpse. It was well preserved, as if the body had been embalmed by the Egyptians in the days gone by. All the skin was intact as though hardened and petrified. There was no odor.

I knew then that my attempt to secure a skeleton was defeated as the corpse was not disintegrated and we could not carry off a whole corpse in a crocus-sack on horseback. We started to fill in the excavation with our shovels and when we were about half finished it was then about midnight. On a road which curved around this elevated plot of ground which was the cemetery, we heard a wagon and team coming. It turned out to be a wagon caravan and the party stopped a short distance down the road and in a matter of minutes had a huge bonfire going that lit up the whole surrounding area.

Our horses snickered, glad to see the fire and other animals of their kind nearby. Without hesitation, we grabbed our shovels, and empty sacks, mounted our horses, and rode as fast as we could back to our home, arriving about two o'clock a. m. The moon was shining bright.

The above experience is related in response to a question of my wife: "How did you actually get through college in your meager circumstances?" The above incident was the answer to my wife's question and I assure you that this is only one of many incidents challenging my career to obtain my medical diploma.

REMINISCENCE OF A COINCIDENCE

When I was 15 years of age I had an engagement with the superintendent of Levy County, Florida, public schools, to take an examination to teach school. This was in the year 1890.

I arrived by appointment at Bronson, Florida, the county site of Levy County, and met Professor S. G. Phillips, the county superintendent of schools, who supplied the examination papers, which were in writing.

In an adjoining room there was another young man, red-headed and freckle-faced, who was also taking the same examination. I proceeded with my examination questions and finished the examination creditably.

However, this young man, whose name I learned was Zimmerman, was having difficulty comprehending the meaning of some of the questions and asked for a little help. While I realized it was not exactly the thing to do, I did not hesitate to lend him a hand.

I did not see this young man again until my second year in medical college in Louisville, Kentucky. This was about six years later. He was attending the Kentucky School of Medicine and I was attending the medical department of the University of Louisville. I asked him, "Mr. Zimmerman, how are you getting along with your medical education, etc.?" His reply was, "To tell you the truth, I am keeping batch, living from hand to mouth and my clothes are so bare that some of the other medical students call me 'Alligator,' mostly because I am from Florida."

In November of 1898, when I was in Jacksonville, Florida, to take an examination before the State Medical Board to practice medicine in Florida, again my red-headed friend appeared at the same time to take the same examination, having received his diploma as a doctor of medicine. There were just the two of us to take the examination and once again he requested a little help on one or two points that were presented in the examination. And again, with sympathetic feeling for a man who had gone through so much hardship to get an education, I could not refuse.

I did not see Dr. Zimmerman again until about 1906, when he walked into my office at Lemon City, Florida. He was still red-headed, freckle-faced and well dressed. After a pleasant chat, he told me "that he was located in the mountains of Alabama, had a fairly good practice and he recived from 50 cents to \$1 for his medical calls. In addition he was operating a goat farm."

This coincidence of meeting up with a youth when 15 years of age and both taking the same examination to teach school, and again, eight years later, both taking an examination to practice medicine in Florida, both having attended medical schools in Louisville, Kentucky, and on each examination I rendered helpful assistance to this young man who became a doctor of medicine and rendered helpful assistance to the sick and afflicted in his community.

EARLY PHYSICIANS

The following group of physicians were here previous to the organization of the Dade County Medical Society between the years 1881 to about 1903:

- Dr. John W. Jackson, Coconut Grove
- Dr. (Mrs.) H. W. Martin, Homeopathic, Lemon City
- Dr. J. G. Baskin, Lemon City and Miami
- Dr. George E. Walton, Miami
- Dr. Henry C. Hood, West Palm Beach
- Dr. Richard B. Potter, Miami and West Palm Beach
- Dr. W. S. Graham
- Dr. Emio Diaz
- Dr. Charles Bell White
- Dr. L. D. Eaton (Homeopathic)
- Dr. Thomas LeRoy Jefferson
- Dr. S. H. Woods
- Dr. Thomas S. Kennedy
- Dr. S. Mills Fowler

CHARTER MEMBERS AND FORMATION OF DADE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Charter members of the DADE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY and the year they arrived in Dade County, Florida, were:

Dr. R. H. Huddleston, 1897	Dr. Edwin W. Pugh, 1897
Dr. James M. Jackson, 1896	Dr. John Gordon DuPuis, 1898
Dr. Peter T. Skaggs, 1896	Dr. Eleanor Gault Simmons, 1897
Dr. William S. Gramling, 1901	

On June 4, 1903, in the office of Dr. William S. Gramling, located at 142 Twelfth Street (now Flagler Street) in Miami, at 2:30 p. m., the Dade County Medical Society was organized. Dr. R. H. Huddleston, being the oldest doctor in point of service, was elected president. Dr. James M. Jackson was elected first vice-president, and Dr. E. W. Pugh secretary and treasurer. Annual dues were \$1. Those present are the charter members, viz: Dr. R. H. Huddleston, Dr. James M. Jackson, Dr. Peter T. Skaggs, Dr. William S. Gramling, Dr. Edwin W. Pugh, Dr. John Gordon DuPuis. Dr. Eleanor Gault Simmons was not present but requested membership by letter and was nominated and elected a charter member of the society.

MEMBERS OF DADE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY 1908

Officers and members of Dade County Medical Society in 1908 were:

Dr. W. S. Gramling, president	Dr. T. S. Kennedy
Dr. W. S. Graham, vice-president	Dr. E. K. Jaudon
Dr. P. T. Skaggs, secretary and treasurer	Dr. William B. Van Note
Dr. J. M. Jackson, Jr., installing officer	Dr. J. D. Tanner
Dr. Edwin W. Pugh	Dr. Neil Alford
Dr. R. H. Huddleston	Dr. R. B. Potter
	Dr. J. H. F. Mullett
	Dr. J. G. DuPuis

PRESIDENTS OF DADE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY IN THE EARLY DAYS

The following are the presidents of the Dade County Medical Society from its inception in 1903 until 1915:

Dr. R. H. Huddleston*, 1903-04	Dr. Edwin W. Pugh*, 1908-09
Dr. James M. Jackson*, 1904-05	Dr. Benjamin F. Hodson, 1909-10
Dr. Peter T. Skaggs*, 1905-06	Dr. John L. North*, 1910-11
Dr. John Gordon DuPuis, 1906-07	Dr. E. K. Jaudon*, 1911-12
Dr. William S. Gramling*, 1907-08	Dr. A. G. Holmes*, 1912-13
	Dr. C. F. Sayles*, 1913-14
	Dr. Howard Switzer*, 1914-15

*Deceased

EARLY PIONEER PHYSICIANS

The following physicians were also early pioneer doctors in Dade County from about 1904 up until about 1915:

Dr. Warren B. Rush	Dr. Albert O'Brannan
Dr. E. K. Jaudon	Dr. S. S. Shields
Dr. J. H. F. Mullett	Dr. Howard Switzer
Dr. A. Leight Monroe	Dr. G. C. Franklin
Dr. E. L. Brooks	Dr. Henry C. Babcock
Dr. Morgan Wolcott	Dr. W. T. Lanier
Dr. Neil Alford	Dr. J. Devere Stuart
Dr. W. J. Cole	Dr. John W. Shisler
Dr. S. Lewin	Dr. E. C. Brunner
Dr. William B. Van Note	Dr. T. E. Parrish
Dr. W. W. Goldman	Dr. John B. Seeds
Dr. W. E. Daniels	Dr. E. B. Hatch
Dr. Robert S. Lowry	Dr. C. F. Sayles
Dr. John B. Tower	Dr. Iva C. Youmans
Dr. Benjamin F. Hodson	Dr. J. D. Tanner
Dr. Edgar Peters	Dr. J. L. Cason
Dr. Henry Cox	Dr. J. A. Stanford
Dr. A. G. Holmes	Dr. Hiram Byrd
Dr. E. R. Tuttle	Dr. G. H. Walbrock
Dr. John W. Brown	Dr. John L. North
Dr. G. H. Benton	Dr. S. M. Frazier (colored)
Dr. Estelle C. Baker	Dr. W. B. Sawyer (colored)
Dr. Theodore P. Cleveland	Dr. J. A. Butler (colored)
Dr. C. E. Stewart (Dania)	Dr. W. A. Chapman (colored)
Dr. Edwin Jones	Dr. Culp (colored)
Dr. R. B. Teller (Goulds)	Dr. Holly (colored)
Dr. Mary Freeman (Perrine)	

PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL BEDS

1903 to 1952

The growth in Dade County of physicians and hospital bed capacity is reflected by the fact that there were only seven physicians as charter members of the Dade County Medical Association in 1903 and were no hospital beds, with exception of the Florida East Coast Railway Hospital which was operated for employees of the railroad only.

Nearly fifty years later, in 1952, there were more than seven hundred physicians as members of the Dade County Medical Association and more than three thousand hospital bed capacity, including the Marine Hospital at Opa Locka and the Veterans Hospital at Coral Gables. In addition there were many privately owned and operated small convalescent homes for old folks and invalids which were operated with many beds under supervision of trained nurses.

With the above comparison of the early days and now it is easy to see that Dade County is well able to take care of its sick and injured citizens.

HISTORICAL MEDICAL NOTES OF DADE COUNTY

Dr. W. S. Gramling, pioneer physician of Miami, used the first x-ray machine in Miami in his practice.

Dr. P. T. Skaggs was the first physician to use an automobile in his practice.

Dr. E. K. Jaudon was the first county physician in Dade County, besides carrying on his regular practice. The office of county physician was to take care of charitable cases, which he did in the entire county, with great personal sacrifice, giving all charity patients his individual attention as though they were pay patients.

Dr. John L. North was the first city physician in Miami and did the x-ray work free of charge for the City Hospital for many years. He rendered more charitable services within the Friendly Hospital (later the City Hospital and now Jackson Memorial) than all the other physicians put together. His congenial disposition and love to render relief for the suffering was cherished by all his comrades and clientele.

Dr. Peter T. Skaggs, Dr. John L. North and Dr. J. G. DuPuis, all pioneer physicians in Dade County, received their medical degrees at the University of Louisville.

Dr. W. S. Graham, pioneer Miami physician and attorney at law, drew the city charter without charge when Miami was incorporated in 1896.

Dr. Richard B. Potter, pioneer Miami physician, was a representative to the State Legislature from Dade County in 1881.

Dr. J. G. DuPuis was the first physician to use radium in his practice in Dade County.

The Florida State Medical Association was organized in 1873.

The Florida State Board of Health was organized in 1899.

The Florida State Bacteriological Laboratory (Central Laboratory) was organized in Jacksonville in 1903.

The Florida State Bacteriological Laboratory, Miami branch, was organized in 1914.

DOCTOR RUBEN HARRISON HUDDLESTON



Dr. Ruben Harrison Huddleston

Dr. Ruben Harrison Huddleston was born on February 18, 1839, at Farmer City, Dewitt County, Illinois.

On August 20, 1861, at the age of 22 years, Dr. Huddleston enlisted as an oculist in Captain J. A. Arnold's (who was his brother-in-law) Company A, 46th Regiment of Infantry of Illinois, in the service of the United States in the Civil War, at Springfield, Illinois. Dr. Huddleston served five years and participated in most all of the major battles, and was honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, on February 22, 1866.

On May 11, 1862, Dr. Huddleston married Elvira Sophia Arnold, the sister of Captain J. A. Arnold. From this marriage Dr. Huddleston had three sons, Harry, Clyde and Clarence. His son, Clarence Largent, later moved to Miami and was very active in Miami's early history.

Dr. Huddleston lived in Farmer City, Illinois, during his youth and was educated there and at the University of Illinois. After the Civil War, and on or about March 3, 1869, he enrolled in Rush Medical College of Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, where he was graduated. (The exact date is unknown by the writer, as his diploma, medical books and other papers of importance were destroyed during the 1926 hurricane). From 1861 to 1873 Dr. Huddleston owned a drug store in Farmer City, Illinois. After his graduation from Rush College he moved to Champaign, Illinois, where he practiced medicine from 1873 to 1879. In 1879 he moved to Waterloo, Nebraska, where he practiced medicine until 1883. In 1883 he moved to Bartow, Florida, where he bought Kissenger Springs and considerable property on the Spring Run, and a home in Bartow, where he practiced medicine until 1896. On May 14, 1896, Dr. Huddleston and family moved to Miami, Florida, where he practiced medicine until 1912, when he suffered a stroke and had to give up his practice.

Dr. Huddleston was a member of the Masonic Lodge for over forty years, and was one of the charter members of the Masonic Lodge here in Miami.

Dr. Huddleston was a charter member of the Dade County Medical Society and was elected their first president.

Dr. Huddleston built his home at the entrance of Dallas Park and on the corner of this property built his office. The Clyde Court Apartments now stand on the site of his original home and office.

Dr. Huddleston died at the age of 74 years on May 16, 1913.



1900—Looking west down Flagler Street through the heart of Miami's business district.

JAMES M. JACKSON, M. D.



Dr. James M. Jackson

Dr. James M. Jackson, pioneer Miami physician, was born in Hamilton County, Florida, March 10, 1866, and was the son of Dr. James M. and Mary Glenn (Shands) Jackson, both of whom were natives of South Carolina.

He was reared in Bronson, Levy County, Florida, and acquired his early education in the East Florida Seminary at Gainesville, later entering Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, and was graduated in 1884 with an A. B. degree. He began the study of medicine under the tutorship of his father and was later graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York with the degree of M. D. in 1887, from which time until his death, April 2, 1924, he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine in the state of Florida. He practiced for eight years as an associate of his father at Bronson and came to Miami as one of the pioneers of the city in 1896, as it was that year that the railroad was completed to the town and Miami was incorporated.

Dr. Jackson was a charter member and second president of the Dade County Medical Association, member of the American Medical and past president of the Florida State and Southern States Medical Associations, member of the Florida State Board of Medical Examiners, and served as physician in charge of the Florida East Coast Railway Extension Hospital and was agent for the State Board of Health for Dade County and was considered the dean of the medical fraternity of Dade County as he wielded marked influence in his profession as well as in the broad domain of civic life, while his technical and academic scholarship and his dignity of purpose and high professional ideals gained for him a large practice and popular recognition among the early pioneers.

Dr. Jackson married Ethel Barco of Bronson, Florida, October 3, 1894, and they had two daughters, Ethel Barco, who is the wife of Dr. Thomas W. Hutson, and Mary Helen. The Jack-

son family was prominent in social circles. Fraternally, Dr. Jackson was a Knights Templar Mason, and was worshipful master of the first Masonic lodge in Miami. He was also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, and was a member of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club. The Jackson Memorial Hospital was named for him in his memory.



City Hospital, later James M. Jackson Memorial Hospital.

PETER THOMAS SKAGGS, M. D.



Dr. Peter Thomas Skaggs

Dr. Peter Thomas Skaggs was born in Nicholas County, West Virginia, March 6, 1869, and died April 2, 1946. Dr. Skaggs acquired his early education in the public schools of West Virginia, later attended Summersville Normal School and taught one term before entering the University of Louisville, Kentucky, graduating with the degree of M. D. on March 30, 1896, later taking post-graduate courses in New York City and in Europe. He located in Miami early in 1896, a short time before the Florida East Coast Railway was brought into Miami and was the second physician to start practice in this area, first locating in Coconut Grove. He was a charter member and third president of the Dade County Medical Association and the first physician to use an automobile in his practice in Miami.

Dr. Skaggs rendered his country service of great worth during the first World War. In September, 1917, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of the United States army; he was appointed a member of the Medical Advisory Board for the Fourth District of Florida in November, 1917, and served as chairman of that board until May, 1918.

In October, 1918, he was ordered into regular United States army service, and assigned to duty in the office of the Surgeon, Port of Embarkation, New York City, where he served until February 1, 1919. He was then transferred to the Hospital Train Service, where he remained until his discharge, December, 1919.

Dr. Skaggs was in the active practice of medicine and surgery in Miami since the town was founded and stood among the leading physicians of Florida. He was a public-spirited man of affairs and his large professional practice enabled him to take a notable part in the history of Miami, and he did his full share of progressive work in the interest of the community, and his influence and public spirit were reflected in the city's

growth and in the advancement of its moral and intellectual status.

Dr. Skaggs married Miss Kate C. Barger of Louisville, Kentucky, January 29, 1896. He was a member of the Masonic Order, Knights Templar and Shrine, also affiliated with the Elks. He belonged to the American, Florida State and Southern Medical Associations and kept in touch with the advancement of the profession. A man of fine academic training, liberal culture and broad public spirit, he held a high place in professional circles of the state and foremost rank among the progressive citizens of Miami and his accomplishments were a substantial contribution to the general welfare of this area.



The beginning of Miami in 1896. Showing the first Post Office and a group of pioneer settlers. This particular spot is now the site of the Hotel Royal Palm. From left to right the men are: E. G. Sewell, T. L. Townley, John Sewell, C. T. McCrimmon, J. E. Lummus. The gang of workmen pictured above was soon increased by hundreds.

DR. JOHN GORDON DuPUIS

(Quoted from *FLORIDA—THE EAST COAST*, Published by Frank B. Shutts, 1925)



Dr. John Gordon DuPuis

the most potential factors in its progress.

His famous White Belt Dairy takes its commercial name from the fine breed of Dutch cattle with which it is stocked. Deserving special mention in his prize herds is Gem of Columbia, who has broken all the world's records for her breed in production of milk and butter fat. Dr. DuPuis is also the owner of the Klondyke and Alta Terra Farms.

Dr. DuPuis is a native of the state of Florida. He was born at Newnansville, September 22, 1875. His parents were John Samuel and Mary S. (Lohman) DuPuis.

Up to the age of fifteen he worked on his father's farm. Dr. DuPuis had completed his education in the public school of Cool Springs. Following this came eight terms of school teaching for the purpose of obtaining funds to pay his way through medical school. He then entered the University of Louisville; later completed his education in the Medical Department of the University of Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in 1898. He located in Dade County immediately after his graduation and has been in active practice ever since. Discharging the duties of each case as if it were a personal obligation and strictly adhering to a high standard in his code

of ethics, he has had a constantly increasing patronage, recognition in itself of his skill.

From a vision and a dream in the mind of one man, Dr. J. G. DuPuis, has come into being the first agricultural high school in Florida and one of the first in the whole country. With federal aid, under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes law, this school is now a congressional district school and is doing a work along vocational lines that makes it a beacon light to this section of Florida—the Dade County Agricultural High School.

Unceasing and tireless in his activities for the public welfare, he has been for twenty-two years chairman of the board of trustees for Dade County Agricultural High School. He is chairman of the Southeastern Stock Growers Association and Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America.

In the interest of professional progress, he is associated with and a charter member of the Dade County Medical Association, member of the American Medical Association, the Florida State Medical Association and the Southern States Medical Association. He is also identified with the Athletic Club of the Dade County Agricultural High School. Matters of religion have also held his interest and for twenty-four years he has been chairman of the board of trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lemon City. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

During the World War, Dr. DuPuis served as chairman of the Dade County Council of National Defense, and on the Board of Referee Surgeons, Volunteer Department.

January 18, 1899, Dr. DuPuis was married to Miss Katherine Elizabeth Beyer of Paducah, Kentucky. They have one son, John Gordon, Jr.

As a physician and surgeon it has ever been the aim of Dr. DuPuis to relieve suffering; as an agriculturist, his aim has been to assist the farmer, the underdog in society; and in school work, his aim was to impart knowledge and wisdom, the true man power.

In Recognition

of his outstanding service
and noteworthy accomplishments
during the year 1907 the
members of the
Wade County Medical Association
Present this scroll to
J. G. DuPuis, M.D.
President of the Association
as a token of their esteem
and grateful appreciation.

FOR THE ASSOCIATION
by the Board of Trustees

Warren W. Dickinson

Robert F. Guier

John S. Milton

Frederic J. Linton

Amelia W. Smith

Edna S. Fox

John S. Linton

John S. Linton

The University of Louisville

Louisville Kentucky

To all to whom these letters shall come, greetings

In Recognition Of His More Than

Fifty Years Of Service

Since Graduation From The University of Louisville,

The Trustees Of The University of Louisville Herby Award To

John G. DuPuis

This Certificate of Appreciation



John W. Moore
DEAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
[Signature]
PRESIDENT

WILLIAM STANLEY GRAMLING, M. D.

Dr. W. S. Gramling

Dr. William Stanley Gramling, pioneer Miami physician, a charter member and fifth president of the Dade County Medical Association, was born in Greenville, Alabama, August 2, 1872.

Dr. Gramling acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Alabama and afterwards attended the University of Alabama and received his M. D. degree in 1894. He returned to Greenville and opened an office there and practiced his profession at that location until 1901, when he came to Miami as one of the city's pioneer physicians and continued the practice of his profession here until his death, September 8, 1927. Dr. Gramling soon built up a very large following and rendered his able services generously to the rich and poor alike and was considered one of the prominent and capable members of the profession in Dade County. He was local surgeon of the Florida East Coast Railway for many years and served as a member of the Florida State Board of Medical Examiners. He was a member of the American Medical, Florida State and Southern Medical Associations and never considered his medical studies complete, and continued to carry forward his research work and took several post-graduate courses at the New York Post-Graduate School.

He married Miss Beatrice Sanders of Merritt's Island, Brevard County, Florida, June 24, 1903, and had one son, William Sanders Gramling, who is now a prominent attorney in Miami. Dr. Gramling's life was actuated at all times by high and honorable principles, manifest in his professional and private life.

Fraternally, he was connected with the Masonic order, was a Knight Templar and a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also the Benevolent Order of Elks. During World War I he volunteered his services and was a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, serving a greater part of the time at Camp Gordon in Atlanta, Georgia, rendering valuable service to his country.

DR. EDWIN WORTH PUGH



Dr. Edwin Worth Pugh

road was built into Miami, moved to Miami and was one of the early physicians to practice his profession here, arriving about 1897.

About 1903 he married Miss Adaline Austin of DeLand, Florida, who was teaching school at Miami.

Dr. Pugh was a charter member and sixth president of the Dade County Medical Association. He was a man of quiet disposition, dignified, and his counsel was appreciated by his medical comrades, and all who knew him intimately admired his sterling worth and the dignity in which he practiced his profession here until his death, April 17, 1909.

Dr. Edwin Worth Pugh was born May 29, 1867, near Perry, Houston County, Georgia, and spent his boyhood days there. When sixteen years of age his family moved to Anthony, Florida. A few years later he attended Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, and was graduated with an M. D. degree. Soon after obtaining his medical degree he moved to Orlando and practiced there several years. West Palm Beach was coming into prominence due to Mr. Henry M. Flagler's activities and Dr. Pugh moved there and practiced his profession and later when the rail-

DR. ELEANOR GAULT SIMMONS

Dr. Eleanor Gault Simmons* arrived in Coconut Grove, Florida, in the year 1892, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in medicine, and was the first woman physician of record to practice her profession in Dade County. She was of delicate physique, weighing about 110 pounds, a blonde with fair complexion, and a woman of sterling character, a faithful and able physician who loved to render service to the sick and needy.

Dr. Simmons was a familiar figure in the early days, riding a small pony, with saddlebags thrown across the pony's neck, visiting the sick and afflicted in south Dade County.

The stable where Dr. Simmons kept the pony is still standing, and was the first rock and concrete structure of its kind in Dade County. Dr. David Fairchild, the celebrated botanist, purchased the Simmons home and lived on the property until his death. He built an annex to the stable building and used it as his private laboratory.

Dr. Simmons' husband, Mr. A. R. Simmons, was a well-known pioneer attorney in Dade County and built the first guava jelly factory in Dade County.

Dr. Simmons was a charter member of the Dade County Medical Society. While she was not present at the organization meeting, she had applied by letter, which was read, and she was nominated and elected one of the charter members at the formation of the society.

She was a woman and physician of keen mental perception, a capable member of her chosen profession and rendered valuable services to the early pioneers, practiced medicine in Dade County for fifteen years and died February 2, 1909.

*No picture of Dr. Simmons could be located.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF

DR. MARY FREEMAN

By DR. J. G. DUPUIS

Dr. (Miss) Mary Freeman was born in the state of Illinois in 1868 and in the year 1896 she developed complications following an attack of measles. She remained an invalid for twelve years, and had to be carried on stretchers. She visited many leading sanitariums of that day and time in an effort to regain her health.

In 1907 she was living in the wilderness known as Humbugus (west of Little River) area, and became a patient of mine and after two years of medical treatment fully recovered her health.

At the age of forty-one she entered the Medical College of Charleston, South Carolina, and was graduated in 1912 at the age of forty-four, and then returned to Dade County. I asked her, as an ex-patient, "Dr. Mary, what has motivated you to become a doctor and practice medicine?" and she replied, "In appreciation of what you have done for me, I am dedicating the rest of my life to the relief of suffering humanity."

She located at Perrine, Florida, the second woman physician in Dade County, and rendered a wonderful service to the sick and afflicted in that pioneer area as a real samaritan and skilled physician.

Editor's Note: This short sketch of Dr. Mary Freeman is written as, perhaps, never in the history of Dade County has there been a physician in like circumstances to follow the Golden Rule and the Hippocratic Oath.

EARLY TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation and communications were by Florida East Coast Railway, steam, sail and row boats, ankle express, horseback, horse and buggy and bicycles. The first automobiles were brought here about 1905.

There was telegraph service. Also a public telephone line was operated from Miami north to Little River about the year 1900, at a cost of \$1.50 per month to the users. Telephones were the old wall type and worked with a crank, and sometimes were very cranky.

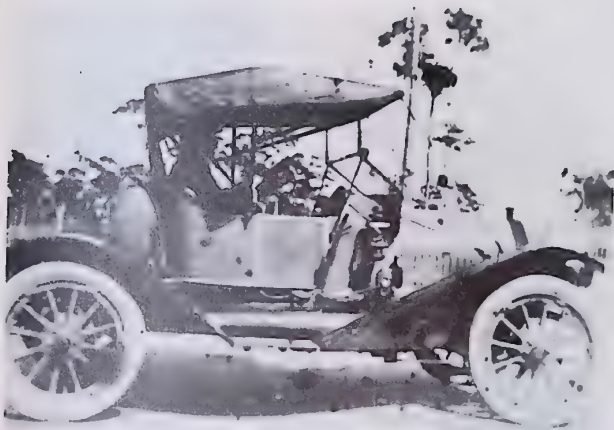
The majority of professional visits in the early pioneer days were made through the palmettos and rocks on foot, through winding trails. There were no rock roads north or south of Miami. Twelfth Street (now Flagler) and Avenue D (now Miami Avenue) for a short distance were smooth-surface streets up to about 1901.

There were a few stretches between Coconut Grove and Miami over which you could ride a bicycle and a few wagon roads leading into farms and the Everglades. Elsewhere you had to walk and lead your bicycle.

Many times you would buy a ticket in the Florida East Coast Railway from Miami or Lemon City to make a professional call in Pompano, Delray or Palm Beach, leaving in the morning about eight o'clock, and after visiting your patient you would have to lay over to about 9 p. m. the same day. Sometimes, however, when the train was late it might be 1 a. m. the next day before making the trip for home.

MY INDIVIDUAL METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION

The method of transportation which I first used when commencing my medical practice in Dade County, Florida, was first to walk on the few pieces of rock roads and through the winding palmetto trails to visit my patients, on many occasions walking as far as three miles each way. If I desired to go to Miami from Lemon City, it was more convenient to walk the Florida East Coast Railway crossties than it was to walk through the thickets, rocks and palmetto trails.



Dr. DuPuis first automobile — 1906

My second method of transportation was the purchase of a very fine bicycle. Not knowing how to ride, I chose a spot on N. E. 64th Street, east of the Boulevard, which was covered with sawdust, but I soon learned after a few falls that the harder pavement was a much safer place to learn to ride a bicycle than the soft sawdust mat. After the usual experiments I soon had mastered this mode of transportation without any broken bones. The bicycle proved a great asset in the attendance of my patients. I rode it wherever the wagon trails were hard enough, but in the soft and rough rocky part of the trails

*Certificate of Registration of Automobile or Motor Vehicle
in Office of Secretary of State.*

STATE OF FLORIDA } ss.
Office of Secretary of State.

I, H. Clay Crawford, Secretary of State of the State of Florida,
do hereby certify that Dr. J. G. DuPuis, residing at
..... Leon City, Florida, has filed his application in this
office for the registration of the following described Automobile,
owned by him.

Style-Runabout.
Motor Power Horse Power 10 Tan. (10)

Factory Number. 333 Makers Name Maxwell Bros. Co.

and that I have registered said Automobile, in accordance
with Chapter 5437 (No. 66) laws of Florida, and do hereby assign

unto the said Automobile, owned by said J. G. DuPuis,

Registration number ... Two hundred and fifty eight. (258)



Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the
Capital, this the 2nd day of October,

A. D. 1906..

H. Clay Crawford
Secretary of State.

it was impossible to ride and it was necessary to walk and push the bicycle along the best you could, and in the early days I pushed the bicycle about as much as I rode it. However, in later years when rock roads had been built, I thought nothing of riding it as far as Fort Lauderdale, Pompano and Arch Creek, and when there were not many wagons or other vehicles on the road, I took great pride in the fact that I could ride to Pompano in 45 minutes.

My next step in method of transportation in my practice was the purchase of a Shetland pony, of the large type, weighing between five and seven hundred pounds, together with the harness, and a buckboard type buggy for the total sum of \$35. "Billy" had great big eyes and was an excellent pony, but at the time I purchased him from Mr. William Grieuner, "Billy" was emaciated from the lack of proper food and his skin barely covered his bones. However, after several months, "Billy" gained weight, was plump and slick as a show horse. With a little blacksmithing and a few repairs to the harness, he would take a fox trot and take you anywhere travel was permissible on four wheels.

Billy had one bad habit, usually on the Sabbath, of slipping the bars on the improvised stable and heading full speed for the woodlands, with an occasional look-back to see if anyone was watching. When about a quarter-mile from the stable he would always stop, look around as though he knew he was misbehaving.

The only way we could get Billy back in the stable on these occasions was with the help of several neighbors going in different directions until we were behind Billy—then he would gallop with great speed to the barn, enjoying very much that he was the center of attraction. After I had owned Billy for several years, his original owner, a Mrs. Philbrick of Key West, heard that he was in good physical condition and offered me \$200 for him. She had previously had two of these Shetland ponies and drove them in regal style in a fancy buggy in Key West. Realizing her affection for this animal as the former owner and her desire to own him again, I accepted her offer and Billy was put on the sailboat for his old home in Key West.

My next line of transportation as my medical practice began to pick up—in addition to riding the Florida East Coast Railway to Palm Beach and Fort Pierce in attendance of pa-

tients along the East Coast of Florida—I purchased my second horse.

Her name was “Maud” and I bought her from Mr. J. A. Taylor, a truck farmer. Evidently she was a product of the western plains. She also had her peculiarities, but as a general trend was full of energy, a fast stepper either in harness or saddle. Her peculiarity was that she would go along like a real pal for a day, week or month, and as you might be driving her along, or riding her on the saddle, all of a sudden she must have had visions of ghosts and would spurt into such speed and antics as to almost turn the buggy over. Afterwards she would continue in her usual routine of behavior and energy.

About 1902 the Dade County Commission bought their first rock crusher, which was a very large machine that burned wood and would puff, snort and rattle as it crushed the boulders of coral rock. Mr. George Chandler was the engineer and considered it an exceptional feat to keep the rock crusher—its firebox crammed with rich, fat pine wood—steaming, snorting and a-puffing as it rolled along crushing rock on the roadbed.

Whenever “Maud” would get in sight of this machine, if you did not have a distant by-pass available nearby, you had to turn around and put old “Maud” back in the stable and resort to the bicycle to finish making the call, as she would not go near this noisy rock crusher.

I kept “Maud” for about five years and with all her peculiarities above mentioned she was a great asset to me in taking care of my transportation needs in conjunction with my bicycle which I used on short visits to my patients. I decided to sell “Maud” and was able to get \$100 for her, which was the same price I had paid for her.

I then decided to obtain a very stylish horse and new buggy and buggy whip that I might be classed second to none in the medical profession of this area. Therefore, I solicited the aid of my friend, Mr. J. W. Spivey, a good citizen and judge of fine horses, asking him to “select me a very fine gentle horse and a new buggy.”

He selected a very fine New York-bred horse, standing about 16 hands high, weighing about 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, named “Mark Hannah,” together with a new harness with brass buckles, brand new buggy, and when “Mark Hannah”

was hitched up to this buggy, his head held high in regal style, I knew I had a horse and buggy transportation second to none in the southeastern section of Florida. However, some of my associate doctors in Miami might have felt that their outfits exceeded mine, if they had been put on exhibition. "Mark Hannah" proved an excellent horse but automobiles were beginning to come into style and about 1906 I purchased my first automobile from E. A. Gilbert Brothers of Jacksonville, Florida.

To say that I was proud of my first automobile is putting it lightly. It was a Maxwell, two-cylinder, 1907 model and cost \$975. Was bright and shiny, all trimmed in brass, and its top speed was about 35 miles per hour. Its horn was the rubber bulb type, and in bad weather it had side curtains with isenglass windows, also an isenglass windshield. To start it you used a crank, and if you used the car at night, it was equipped with acetylene gas lights which reminds me of one time when I was making a night call west of Fulford, Florida. Upon arrival at the patient's house, he exclaimed, "I saw the light a long time before you reached here, Doctor, and I didn't know whether the world was coming to an end or not."

Automobile tires in those early days were guaranteed for 3,000 miles. It was not uncommon to have a puncture now and then, and if it happened on the road north of Little River, the mosquitoes were so very bad the first thing to do was to gather up some pine straw and a few sticks and build a fire to keep a smoke going to discourage the mosquitoes while making the repair to the tire.

When I received this Maxwell automobile there was a booklet of instructions, telling how and when to take care of the operating parts of the car. One of the items in this instruction booklet was to grease all friction parts frequently. "Better one gallon of oil too much than one drop too little."

Now, being proud of my Maxwell—and it was a good car—I carried these instructions out to the letters. One morning I checked over the brakes and saw they were steel, bright and there was much evidence of friction, so I followed out the directions and greased the brakes freely with oil before making another professional call.

On my return trip home I was driving westward on N. E. 61st Street and just before I reached my garage, which was

constructed of 10-inch wide pine boards with a 10-foot wide double door, there was a downgrade of about 75 yards. I was traveling at a pretty good rate as I was late for dinner, and upon reaching this downhill grade I applied the brakes, but the car kept going faster than ever. The brakes did not hold; I realized I could not go across N. E. Second Avenue as the Lemon City Drug Store on the corner made it impossible to see if anybody or anything was coming up N. E. Second Avenue. I did not want to run into a pedestrian, hit another automobile, or horse and wagon, as we might all be killed or injured. There was but one choice and a few seconds to make the decision. That was to try to enter the garage doors and let the back of the garage wall either stop the car or to go through the rear of the building. Believe it or not, as the car entered the garage, the gas gave out, and the car stopped before hitting the back wall. By experience we learn. These brakes were washed off with gasoline and never again greased—regardless of directions from the factory to grease all friction parts.

I then had my bicycle, my horse and buggy and Maxwell automobile and all three of them were useful in keeping up with both short and long range calls as my practice had expanded from Perrine on the south to Delray on the north, and I frequently took the F. E. C. Railway trains for calls to Palm Beach, Delray and Jupiter.

I made it a practice to walk to see patients only a few blocks from my office, used my bicycle under half-mile from the office, the train when north of Delray. When using the horse and buggy as far as Ojus or Hallandale I would not impose any further use of the animal during a 24-hour period. I used my trusty bicycle for many calls, even in the middle of the night.

The automobile was coming into its own and I decided to dispose of "Mark Hannah" and the buggy and sold him for \$175, which was what I had paid for him, and in those days a horse that would bring that price was considered a real horse.

In the event of a breakdown and for short calls I decided to keep my bicycle, which was a very fine bike costing me \$75, so I bought a set of new tires and had a rack in front of my office, usually putting the bicycle in the office at night for safekeeping. One night I went to lock it up, and someone

had borrowed it without permission and has failed to ever return it—so that was the last of my bicycle riding days.

In 1910 I was awarded a solid gold medal for driving 50,000 miles without an accident, and made a member of the 50,000-mile Maxwell Motor Club. The medal I still prize and wear today as a watchfob.

Since purchasing my first bicycle, the Shetland pony, "Billy," "Maud," "Mark Hannah" and my first Maxwell automobile, I have driven many hundreds of thousands of miles, and in later years 15 to 25 thousand miles per year in taking care of my professional practice.



One of Dade County's Oiled Roads.

Letter Received From Parke, Davis & Company
 Detroit, Michigan, July 27, 1906

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 21st, asking for information regarding the Wayne and Ford automobiles made in our city. In this connection we beg to advise that both of these companies are composed of men of good standing in our community and both companies are considered reliable, and we do not believe that either company would misrepresent regarding their wares. It would seem to us that if you desire to purchase a machine of one of these companies that it would simply be a question of which machine would please you the best.

Upon making inquiry we learn that the Wayne Automobile Company manufactures five models as follows:

A runabout machine, 14-horsepower, 2-cylinder, retail price.....	\$ 650.00
A 14-horsepower, 2-cylinder touring car, retail price	850.00
A 24- to 28-horsepower, 4-cylinder touring car, retail price.....	1,600.00
A 35-horsepower, 4-cylinder, touring car, retail price	2,500.00
A 50-horsepower, 4-cylinder, touring car, retail price	3,500.00

The Ford Motor Company is now offering two models only—

A 6-cylinder touring car, retail price	\$2,500.00
A 4-cylinder runabout, retail price	500.00

We understand that the output of this factory for the runabout is sold for this year and that no further orders can be taken for delivery before January, 1907.

Detroit has become quite famous as an automobile manufacturing center. We now have about fifteen factories in this line.

We believe if the specifications and the prices of either of the above manufacturers will suit you that you will find them very square people to deal with.

Trusting you will command us if we can be of further service in any way, we beg to remain

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY

LOCAL CLIMATE AND WATER LEVELS

In regard to the climate and water levels from 1898 to 1911, prior to the opening of the Miami Canal and the drainage of the Everglades, the temperature throughout the 12 months of the year was more uniform than in later years. By comparison, the thermometer would register in the Everglades, N. W. 32nd Avenue and 62nd Street, known as Pocamoon Shine, five degrees warmer than at N. E. Second Avenue and 62nd Street. Tender vegetation on the pinelands would be killed occasionally by frosts in the winter months, while tender vegetation in the Pocamoon Shine and Humbugus area escaped any injury in the edge of the Everglades. An example was the big freeze of February 17, 1899, when nearly all Florida was severely visited by temperatures ranging below 18 degrees Fahrenheit. However, a family planted a crop of cucumbers in the Humbugus section (West Little River) and they were not hurt. Their crop was shipped and sold in February and March at \$25 per bushel crate.

The water level in this region and the Everglades was greatly influenced by two rainy seasons—June in the spring and September and October in the fall—and throughout July and August frequent showers modified the sun's rays during the heat of the summer. Lake Okeechobee, estimated at 18 feet above sea level, serves as an elevated tank with a steady pressure of billions of tons of water, which, with the natural outlets of water on the eastward edge of the Everglades, kept a moisture line steady with a subsoil irrigation, and the east side of the 'Glades and the coral rock strata in the pinelands were productive as valuable farm and fruit lands.

However, when the Miami Canal locks were opened in the early part of 1911, garden vegetables in the edge of the Everglades died, and some of the driven wells, 25 feet deep, went dry as far east as the Florida East Coast Railway, a distance of four miles.

Between what is now 69th and 72nd Streets on N. E. Second Avenue, water stood two to six feet deep, full of fish and the alligators leisurely swimming on the surface any time of day. At N. E. 79th Street and N. E. Second Avenue, in the early

days, in rainy seasons, travel could be made only on foot or by wagon, and many times I have seen two-horse wagons stalled (bogged down) with two hefty mules laboring to move onward.

At that time there were but few buildings located there and it was afterwards that the settlement, now known as Little River, grew and developed.

The weather bureau was not functioning here in those early days, and the farmers would gather around a lightwood-knot fire, and sit up to wait for the sound of the buoys. When their sounds were audible, all was well, as they knew there would be no freeze, and the anxiety for the night was gone; and at daybreak the eastern horizon was belted with clouds from the warmth of the Gulf Stream, and these phenomena confirmed the rhythmical hum of the buoys.



1896-1897—Looking north on Miami Avenue from south bank of Miami River.

FIRST STATE MEDICAL MEETING IN MIAMI

The fortieth annual meeting of the Florida Medical Association was held at Miami, May 14, 15 and 16, 1913. Dr. W. S. Gramling was chairman of the entertainment, assisted by members of the Dade County Medical Association. Hotel rates in the better hotels then ran from \$2 to \$3 per day.

The following was a part of the program:

ENTERTAINMENTS

May 14—Reception immediately after the oration at Biscayne Yacht Club.

May 15—3 P. M.—The ladies will be entertained with a boat ride and luncheon while the association is in session, tendered by the wives of physicians of the Dade County Medical Society.

May 15—9 P. M.—Banquet at Ocean Beach Pavilion, to the members of the state association only (and all the members were transported across Biscayne Bay by steamboat).

Referring to the banquet, it had been prearranged that no ladies would be present at the banquet. Dr. Mary Freeman of Perrine was requested, and cheerfully responded, to take care of any and all emergencies on the mainland while the banquet was in session. In addition to the wonderful banquet spread, champagne flowed freely, and by the end of the banquet many of our local and visiting delegates were indeed very talkative and cheerful. From the papaya grove of Dr. DuPuis there was some four hundred pounds of ice cold mellow papaya fruit, fresh from the grove, as a special dessert. The grower elaborated upon the wonderful medicinal and healthful benefits of this tropical fruit and suggested to all doctors who had participated a little too freely of the champagne to eat heartily of this delicious tropical fruit to their full capacity, and those that took the recommendation, within thirty minutes were walking straight as an arrow for the steamboat landing and the return trip to Miami. The papaya fruit from the above orchard was the first edible papaya fruit introduced into South Florida. Dr. P. C. Perry of Jacksonville was elected president and Dr. John G. DuPuis first vice-president at this first state meeting in Miami.

The next State Medical Association meeting was held at Orlando in 1914 and Dr. P. C. Perry, president, was unable to attend. Dr. DuPuis presided and acted as chairman in the absence of the president. It was at this meeting that the Florida Medical Journal was discussed and a resolution was voted, and adopted, that the Journal was to be edited and published monthly and mailed to each member of the state association at \$1 per annum.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

On the 14th day of February, 1903, there was an outbreak of smallpox in the Little River section. There were 31 cases actively infected with smallpox. This outbreak was confined to six different families. None of their houses were within a close proximity to each other but spread out over the whole area.

Out of these 31 cases that were infected there were only three which ran extremely high temperatures. The other 28 cases ran their routine course, with low fevers. However, all had typical smallpox eruption. All these cases responded remarkably well to treatment and all recovered without any marked degree of pitting or disfigurement.

Everybody in the vicinity that did not show any symptoms were vaccinated. Out of 66 vaccinations which I gave, 56 were positive takes and 10 were negative. This naturally helped materially to shorten the duration of the outbreak.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, state health officer of the Florida State Board of Health, with Dr. James M. Jackson, regional agent, inspected the area, visited some of the patients and confirmed the diagnosis of smallpox and appointed me as the physician to take care of the epidemic, at a fee of \$4 per day.

Dr. Porter brought along his own butler or cook to prepare meals for the patients and take care of the houses that were under quarantine. Dr. Porter stated to me, "Dr. DuPuis, you take care of the medical treatment of these patients. I have perfect confidence in Adam (his colored cook), who will buy the food and supplies and prepare the meals and take care of the sanitation of the houses under quarantine. Whenever you declare the outbreak is over and lift the quarantine, sign

Adam's statement for expense of food and supplies and it will be paid by the State Board of Health."

On the 18th day of March, 1903, 32 days after the outbreak, all cases had recovered and I declared the quarantine lifted. Old Adam presented his statement for food and supplies amounting to about \$800 and Dr. Porter was very much displeased with his bill and told me that I should not have let Adam spend so much money. I wrote Dr. Porter at Jacksonville and explained that I had done only as he requested—to take care of the medical treatment of these smallpox patients and let Adam take care of the food and sanitation of the houses, and signed his statement as requested, when the epidemic was over.

Within a few days I received my check for \$128 for professional services rendered, 32 days at \$4 per day, which in those days was considered quite a bunch of dollars.

Dr. Porter, the state health officer, and Dr. Jackson, the county health officer at that time, in both of these epidemics of yellow fever and smallpox did good teamwork in a business-like manner in assisting in the eradication of both of these outbreaks.

TYPHOID FEVER

In the early days most of the packing houses and shipping stations were located north of Miami, at Arch Creek, Fulford, Hallandale, Ojus and Dania, and the tomato picking and packing season during the months of February, March, April and May brought many transients from other areas, North Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas, and it was evident that a great number of these migrant workers were carriers of the typhoid fever germ, as it was during this season when the crops were being gathered, packed and shipped that typhoid fever was prevalent in these villages north of Miami.

With but few exceptions, it was always the local and permanent residents who became infected with typhoid fever and only a very few of the migrant workers came down with this fever.

This was, of course, in the days of the outside toilets. There were no screens at the windows or doors—sanitation

was not the best—and some of the water supply from improvised wells was questionable. There were no septic tanks, and it was very difficult to handle the situation. There were but a few trained nurses and it was either the family or neighbors of the stricken individuals who did what little nursing was done. Under the sanitary conditions which existed there were some cases which relapsed the second time.

I recall one case, with three distinct relapses, each time running the full course of 21 days. The third time he became infected his body was covered with a reddish rash which covered it from head to foot.

At the conclusion of this particular case, after the third relapse, this patient, a young man of good physique, was left very emaciated and with very little distance between his skin and his bones. However, he fully recovered and several years later while driving his automobile across the railroad track at *Dania*, there was not enough space for the auto and the train at the same time and his career was terminated at an early age.

Another case that I should mention ran a very virulent type fever and intestinal symptoms, and his family kept a boarding house. About the time of the temperature curve to normal he became wolf hungry and, contrary to my instructions of a complete liquid diet, he was given a hard-boiled egg on the sly by a member of his family. He became violently ill and within 24 hours was a corpse.

The family unthoughtedly rumored it around the neighborhood that it was my treatment that was the cause of his death. However, the woman who had nursed him told me and others in the community that she had seen his family give him the hard-boiled egg and immediately after eating it he had become violently ill, as I had seen him when they called me for my last visit.

With the many dozens of cases which I attended, even with the lack of proper sanitation and trained nursing care in the community, and sometimes utter disregard for the doctor's instructions, this was the only fatality that occurred from this vicious infection—Typhoid fever—which came under my observation.

1898 YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC AT MIAMI

November, 1898, the troops were returning from Cuba after the close of the Spanish-American War. Within a short period of time the first case of yellow fever developed in Miami.

There were only a few severe cases and only a few deaths occurred, however, many citizens were infected but most of them survived.

All ocean-going boats coming in or leaving Miami were held in quarantine; and fumigation, especially to eradicate and kill mosquitoes, was carried out with great efficiency.

The Miami Hotel, a large three-story frame building located near what is now just south of S. E. First Street and Miami Avenue, which had been built by Mrs. Julia Tuttle, was set up as an emergency improvised hospital and most of the cases were housed there.

A quarantine station was set up at Fulford, at what is now about 166th Street. All persons who wanted to leave for the north were quarantined here for two weeks, and within that time, if no infection was observed, were permitted to travel.

The epidemic was of fairly short duration, starting in early November, 1898, and the quarantine being lifted in early January, 1899. Within a few days after the quarantine was lifted the Miami Hotel, which had been used as an emergency hospital, mysteriously was burned to the ground in the middle of the night. It was never rebuilt.

When it was officially announced that Miami was being quarantined to prevent further outbreaks of yellow fever, a great number of citizens became panic-stricken and left town regardless of the quarantine, some riding bicycles, some on horses and in wagons and many by foot. One elderly man, with his wife, children and relations, got as far as N. E. Second Avenue and 61st Street, traveling by horse and wagon. At this point he gave out with fatigue and exhaustion and sent for me in great haste. As he was reported to be in serious condition, I responded in great haste. After examination, this case proved to be one of nervous excitement and exhaustion. I assured him that he had no yellow fever in his system and he proceeded.

There was a young pioneer attorney who took to his heels and left Miami so fast that it was reported in conversation that "He was going at such a rapid pace down the path, when a Molly Cottontail jumped up in front of him, he yelled 'Rabbit, get out of my way if you can't lead the pace'." It was reported "the rabbit escaped to the side and he proceeded northward very rapidly."

I had just opened up a little drug store, with a small amount of medicines, mostly for my own practice, with a few sundries. With the quarantine in Miami and a great number of people leaving, both my drug department and professional business picked up between 200 and 300 per cent.

During the epidemic, as a physician, I was permitted to go to and from Miami at leisure without a special permit from the health officials in charge. However, I did not visit Miami during this time more than half a dozen times, as my mode of transportation was by ankle express over the crossties of the Florida East Coast Railway.

There has never been an outbreak of yellow fever in this area subsequent to 1898.

For your further information on this yellow fever epidemic a report from the State Board of Health follows:

Yellow fever prevailed during the past fall at Key West and Miami. Some few cases were reported at Port Tampa City, and on the Port Tampa docks, which are referred to by Dr. Weedon, the sanitary agent for Hillsborough County, in his report on the subject, and elsewhere noted. At Key West, from September 2nd to October 19th, the State Health Officer had personal charge of the epidemic, and at Miami, from October 20th to the removal of quarantine restrictions (January 15th, 1900), he was also in personal control of sanitary matters connected with the prevalence of yellow fever at that place. It was practicable for the State Health Officer to visit Port Tampa docks and city only once during the fall, when he saw in the Altree Hospital at Port Tampa City, a case of fever reported to him as "doubtful." This case, after careful examination, was determined not to be yellow fever, which decision was confirmed a few days later by an autopsy, post-mortem examination showing advanced stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. When cases of yellow fever were afterwards officially reported at Port Tampa City, it was not judicious, nor would the condition of affairs at Miami have warranted the State Officer in leaving Miami for another field of no more equal importance. The requests which the State Health Officer receives to come here, there and everywhere in the state, almost simultaneously, are certainly complimentary and flattering, and denote a degree of confidence on the part of the people which is appreciated and cannot be overvalued, yet it must be remembered that such omni-

present properties no human possesses, and it would seem to be demanded that where the greatest good is to be accomplished, and the language of the statute more adequately complied with, is the place at and from which the State Health Officer should control and direct operations. However, as soon as Dr. Weedon reported the existence of yellow fever at Port Tampa City, quarantine restrictions were imposed at that point and maintained until it was stated that the disease had ceased to exist. From what can be learned no general epidemic was ever reported nor anticipated, neither were the people of Tampa unduly apprehensive, which is in marked contrast to the disposition of former years, and tends to show the confidence of the people in general in the board's ability to manage and control this infectious disorder. At Key West, the board being slightly in funds, hospital accommodations were provided for the sick, as the statute permits, and in fact, all the yellow fever sick were admitted on their own application, and none were refused. At Miami, the generous philanthropy of Mr. Flagler, and Mr. J. R. Parrott, his valuable coadjutor, erected a hospital, brought experienced nurses from Key West and Jacksonville, defraying all expense of the same, and in other ways contributed to the financial relief of the afflicted of that place. Nor did Mr. Flagler confine his Christian donations in this respect to Miami, as the following telegram from Mr. J. R. Parrott plainly indicates:

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., October 30, 1899.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Miami, Fla.:

I have seen your wire to Mr. Flagler. By Mr. Flagler's authority I will provide funds for hospital, as suggested. Will you go ahead? If you need any financial assistance in your troubles in Key West, or any other point in Florida, do not hesitate to call on us. (Signed) J. R. PARROTT.

The "Plant System" officials, through Superintendent Dunham, also kindly and promptly offered transportation to nurses to and from Tampa without individual expense to themselves or the Board.

At Key West, the State Board of Health exercised, through its executive officer, supervision of the hospital management, yet each physician was invited and permitted to professionally treat in the building, any patient who might be sent there by his medical attendant. It was purposed to confine this State charity to the poor and indigent sick, and to those who were friendless and alone, but, as before stated, none who sought admission were refused. At Miami, where the executive work was less than at Key West, and the compass of the epidemic very much smaller, consuming less of the entire attention of the State Health Officer, the hospital treatment was under his control—at the request of those admitted—and with gratifying results both to the patients and management. There were 1,320 cases of yellow fever reported and recorded at Key West between August 31st and November 30th, with a mortality of 68. These figures, however, cannot be considered as accurate nor as representing the total number of cases, for the reason that the epidemic was widespread among children and of such a mild character that many families, well acquainted with the general characteristics of the disease, and having a fair knowledge of the treatment demanded—which, in children, amounts to only simple and homelike remedies—did not call a physician and did not report the

sick. It is not thought that there was any intention to conceal or to deceive by so doing, except in one instance, but the medical men were hard worked, and, besides, a professional visit meant money, and the expense was avoided by home treatment, which was usually successful. Various estimates have been made by those whose duties other than medical professional took them about the town during the epidemic period, and the total number of cases has been increased, from the reported and recorded number, some five hundred. This is thought to be a fair and conservative estimate, rather in excess than below the number actually sick. On this estimate, a mortality of slightly over 4 per cent is not an excessive death rate during a yellow fever prevalence. The disease spread slowly at first, confining itself to the district of the city where introduced, but later its course was rapid and streets were swept of the non-immunes, until the whole inhabited portion of the island was covered.

At Miami the epidemic, commencing with the Hargrove case on September 22nd, was exceedingly slow in its extension, and the hope was at first indulged that Miami, being an exceedingly clean town, of rock foundation and windswept, particularly at the beginning of the fever, that the life of the epidemic would be short. It ran, however, the usual ninety days and ceased. Neither did all those exposed contract the disease, for instances of most remarkable resistance were witnessed. There were 220 cases, with a mortality of 14. The experience of former years, which has also been noted by other observers, was confirmed in the epidemics of yellow fever the past year, that when the infection was not destroyed in the first one or two cases, the progress of the disease was uninterrupted for the period of ninety days. At Key West the first cases were recognized about the last of August, and the cessation of the epidemic may be said to have been on the last days of November. So, also, at Miami, the first case, Hargrove, was on the 22nd of September, and the last case occurred on the 1st of January following. The medical features of the epidemics of yellow fever this year are both interesting and instructive and will be discussed in another paper, at the State Medical Association, before those medically concerned in the subjects of etiology and pathology.

The general public interest centers in the means taken to prevent a spread from Key West and Miami and Port Tampa City, and more particularly to the question of source of introduction into these places and the responsibility therefor. The disease was prevented from spreading from the initial points invaded by *cordons sanitaire*, more popularly known as quarantines, both maritime and land. That yellow fever did not escape from those points to others in the State answers quite effectively the criticisms indulged in by a few sceptics as to the efficiency of the system adopted. At Key West the patrol was by water, the expense of which was borne by the Federal Government, by and with the consent, and under the supervision of the State health authorities. Every boat or person leaving the island for any purpose whatsoever, or for any point, was inspected and passed upon by the State Health Officer, and this inspection was afterwards verified by an officer of the Marine Hospital Service, who, under instructions from the State Health Officer, reinspected vessels on leaving the harbor. Considering the immense water fleet which Key West supports in her fishing, sponging, wood and key farming trade, some idea can be formed of the magnitude of the work devolving upon the Executive Officer

of the Board in keeping an intelligent watchfulness over the movement of individuals. That local trade might be safely fostered and the necessities of the people in their daily wants be sustained, the neighboring keys on the east and west coasts were considered as within the infectible territory, and were quarantined from the mainland of the State. On the east side, where the settlements on the keys are larger and of a diverse population, many of whom are non-immune as to yellow fever, this precaution against communication with the State proper was highly necessary, that the farming interests on the keys might not suffer, by being cut off from communication with Key West, the principal base of market and supply to the inhabitants. Therefore, when the representative of the supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, who had been sent to Miami for the purpose of observation, requested to be permitted to assist in the work of excluding yellow fever from Miami via Key West, he was very willingly accorded the authority to institute a water patrol against Key West and Key Largo, and keys to the southward. Every assistance was given ~~Past~~ Assistant Surgeon Stimpson in this work by the local representatives of the State Board of Health at Miami, and quite an elaborate and costly service was placed in operation by him. This action of Dr. Stimpson was afterwards, unfortunately, repudiated by Supervising Surgeon General Wyman, and the onus of work and expense had subsequently to be borne by the State Board of Health.

Arriving at Miami late Friday night, the 20th of October, the next day and Sunday were spent in investigating cases of "fever," and on Sunday afternoon, the 22nd, the following statement was given to the public:

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA

MIAMI, FLA., OCTOBER 22, 1899

TO THE PUBLIC OF MIAMI:

After a careful examination of many of the cases of fever, the State Health Officer announces the existence of yellow fever in Miami. Five distinct cases of yellow fever have been seen, and from clinical histories submitted there are doubtless several others. The infection is distributed over the town, mild in character, but unmistakable in recognition. To limit the spread of and destroy the infection as rapidly as possible, a depopulation of Miami is recommended. If fifty or more persons will leave for Hendersonville, N. C., which place will admit yellow fever refugees from this section, a special through train will be provided by the East Coast Railway System. A less number than fifty will not be taken by connecting lines at Jacksonville. As soon as possible a detention camp for refugees will be provided, at a convenient point, for those who cannot go as far as Hendersonville, N. C. The quarantine of Miami and the surveillance of this section as far north as New River (Fort Lauderdale) will be maintained as rigidly as human agency can effect it.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer.

Advising a depopulation of the place to prevent the spread of the disease and to check the epidemic, a water camp was rapidly established on the steamer *Santa Lucia*, which was anchored down the bay, and around which were gathered various launches and sailboats of private parties, thus affording an accommodation for sixty odd persons. This camp, which was named "Camp Francis P. Fleming," was placed under the charge of Assistant State Health Officer Horsey, and was admirably managed. That persons availing themselves of the hospitality of the State, in this particular, were satisfied with the treatment received is borne out by the following testimonial presented to the management when the camp was discontinued, after ten days' service:

DETENTION CAMP FRANCIS P. FLEMING
QUARANTINE STATION
STEAMER SANTA LUCIA, NOVEMBER 6, 1899

We, the undersigned, desire to express our appreciation of the generous treatment accorded us by the officers of the State Board of Health while in the quarantine detention camp on board the steamer *Santa Lucia*, in Biscayne Bay. All of our wants have been most liberally supplied, the accommodation much better than we had a right to expect, and, notwithstanding some slight discomfort caused by inclement weather and the tedium that would naturally attach to our isolated position, we do not leave the *Santa Lucia* without regret.

From our experience during the epidemic while at Miami and in quarantine, we heartily endorse the methods of the State Board of Health under the excellent management of Dr. Porter, and trust that the same will be permanently maintained as a State institution.

The thanks of the refugees are particularly extended to Dr. Horsey, under whose charge we have been placed, for his uniform courtesy and kindness, and to whose untiring vigilance and medical skill is largely due the fact that we had passed the quarantine period without infection, and leave the steamer in the best of health. We also commend the employees of the camp for their uniform politeness and attention to our every want.

With the establishment of "Camp Fleming," a request was made of the Marine Hospital Service for a land detention camp, within convenient distance of Miami, for refugees the assistance of the State health authorities, a site was secured at Fulford, a small railroad siding on the East Coast railroad, about twelve miles from Miami. This camp was continued in operation, under the command of Past Assistant Surgeon Stimpson, U. S. M. H. S., until persons of both races desiring to leave the infected territory. With house being well guarded, it was thought useless to attempt ceased to desire to leave Miami, and is believed to have been conducted to the fullest satisfaction and commendation of all who sought its refuge—judging from press articles praiseworthy in tone.

That yellow fever was introduced last year into Key West, Miami and Port Tampa City from Cuba no thoughtful and impartial reader of the reports above submitted can entertain any doubt. Cuba was the only West Indian island or foreign country possessing yellow fever in endemic

form, with which any trade with Southern Florida was had during 1899, and therefore to seek for cause in obscure ways of importation, as, for instance, through New Orleans by the fruit trade, or through the same city from Mexico, or via New York, is both irrational and illogical. The proposition is indisputable, the disease was imported into Florida from Cuba. The second question to be answered is, how was the disease imported? And, thirdly, and the most important of the contention as relates to the future welfare of the State and exemption from future visitations, the responsibility for the introduction of yellow fever into Florida the past year.

The reports of Drs. Sweeting, Horsey, Jackson and Weedon, acting and reporting independently of each other, all suggested that inefficient disinfection of vessels or careless administration of passenger pratique at Havana and Nuevitas, or both, to have been the source of importation into this State. Whether the trunks with false bottoms, which have been alluded to and elsewhere illustrated, and about which Dr. Browder kindly writes in answer to some queries, were or were not the directly inciting cause of the epidemic at Key West, or whether persons were improperly passed as immune by the United States Marine Hospital Service at Havana, who were not immune (as has been established in at least one well authenticated instance, as witness the certificate of Mr. Sanburg, who in September experienced yellow fever in Key West), and thus became the producing foci by developing a case of yellow fever after arrival, and not at first recognized, makes no material difference in the circumstantial chain of evidence and as establishing the fact that there was apparently a careless and perfunctory discharge of duty by some government officials stationed in Havana and other Cuban cities. The presumption is very strong in favor of the trunks with false bottoms which were seized for supposed violation of the customs regulations, being the distributing fomites of the epidemic at Key West. These trunks were inspected by the chief inspector, an immune, assisted by a special deputy inspector of customs, who was a non-immune. Another non-immune, also an employee of the Custom House, and, as far as can be determined, the only other non-immune in the Custom House force handled the soiled clothes which were in the main body of the trunks and inspected quite minutely some neckties which attracted attention by their pretty appearance. Dr. Browder (the special deputy inspector above alluded to), was taken sick within the incubative period of the disease after handling the contents of those trunks, and Mr. Eagan, the other non-immune above mentioned, sickened a few days afterwards. None of the immune force were stricken. The infection rapidly spread from Dr. Browder to the other inmates of his boarding house, and all were sick within the period of a week, with the exception of Mr. Sudlow, the proprietor, who had experienced an attack of yellow fever in Jacksonville in 1888.

* Seemingly commencing on Duval street, the infection spread up that street, and then branched to neighboring thoroughfares. Division street, however, which runs at right angles to Duval and some squares distant.

Loving and tender hands laid him away in mounds of flowers, sweet emblems and symbols of the immortality of the soul, as the Tropic Sun

• This is reproduced from actual records.

was sinking in the west, and as twilight was hushed by the muffled notes of the bugle, in the last "taps," calling a gallant soldier to his long rest.

Dr. McAdam was a martyr to duty. He was brave and fearless and he fell at his post. A moral courage which confronts disease and looks death squarely in the face, defyingly, where and when duty calls, is more deserving of monument, epitaph and song, than he who, in the excitement of battle, and inspired by the shouts of comrades, faces a cannon's mouth. In one instance, the enemy is seen, the danger can be measured, the chances taken, and there is hope in the multitude. But in the other, the destroyer is hidden, the attack is insidious, the victim is defenseless to protect, deprived of armor or weapons, and he fights alone. There is no cover to seek or friendly rock to fight from behind. Dr. McAdam was considerate and kind to those about him; gentle as a girl, yet with the fortitude of a lion. His was a battle for humanity, and as Nature's acts are all compensatory, if he lost in the strife here, he must win in the hereafter; therefore he has his reward, and, like Jim Bludsoe, the engineer of the *Prairie Belle*:

"He saw his duty a dead sure thing,
And went for it thar and then,
And Christ ain't going to be too hard
On a man who died for men."

Yellow fever was introduced into Miami by the cattle steamer *Laura*, a wooden vessel from Nuevitas, Cuba. Dr. Jackson's testimony on this point is very clear and positive, as is also that of Dr. Horsey. It is true that Anderson, a refugee from Key West, at the commencement of the epidemic at that place, and before quarantine measures were instituted at Miami, developed yellow fever, eighteen hours after his arrival at Miami, but his case was recognized as suspicious immediately upon his sickening, and before he could infect anybody or anything that might act as *fomites*, he and his whole family were moved down the bay, five miles from town, to a vessel, which was used as a hospital and detention camp for this particular purpose. After his recovery, and before being allowed back in Miami, himself, family and clothing were thoroughly disinfected. There was no spread from his case, as is conclusively proven by the subsequent history of the epidemic, which developed some six weeks later. Hargrove and two others simultaneously seized and from the same focus of infection, were the first cases of the Miami epidemic. They contracted their seizure from visiting the cattle steamer *Laura*. An analysis of Dr. Jackson's report on the Miami epidemic shows that the *Laura* arrived at Miami on the 10th of September, having a clean bill of health, signed by Dr. T. F. Richardson, an Assistant Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, who was in charge of the quarantine operation at Nuevitas. The vessel had also a certificate of having been disinfected according to the United States Treasury (Marine Hospital) Regulations. A facsimile of both bill of health and certificate of disinfection appear elsewhere in this report. The vessel was reported (on arrival at Miami) to have been mechanically clean, and upon inspection was detained in quarantine only to complete the full five days from date of her disinfection at Nuevitas. The bill of health and certificate from the Federal official at Nuevitas being accepted. It is learned that Hargrove visited this vessel quite frequently and several persons declare that he mentioned to them prior

to his sickness (see Dr. Horsey's report) that he was on board the steamer at night. Hargrove was sick some twenty-four hours before being seen by a physician or receiving medical attention. Dr. Jackson was then called, and being in doubt as to the nature of his sickness, wired for Dr. Horsey, the Assistant State Health Officer.

Hargrove died on the 26th of September, but before his death every one known to have been in the Hotel Miami, or have had any communication with him, were removed to a floating detention camp, five miles down the bay, and there kept under observation for ten days. As in the case of Anderson, a thorough disinfection and sterilization of effects of each person was performed prior to their release. In the meantime, Dr. Horsey states that with the means at his command, he disinfected the Hotel Miami, using a bichloride of mercury wash, sulphur dioxide fumes and formaldehyde gas, first pasting all openings and making the building as air-tight as possible. About this time there was an extensive washout on the Florida East Coast Railway, interrupting travel and traffic for a week or more. A large quantity of brimstone ordered for the purpose of redisinfection of the Hotel Miami was thus delayed in arrival. This fact is mentioned because it is now thought that if the second disinfection of the Hotel Miami had been made, it is probable that other cases would not have occurred in that building. About the time of the Hargrove case, two other persons developed fever, one, a man by the name of Whitnall, who assisted in coaling the steamer, and a boy named Haas, who loafed in the steamer when she was in port. These individuals were sick, but had no medical attendant. The circumstantial evidence, however, that they experienced mild cases of yellow fever, is very positive. On October 16th, a Mr. Flye died from suppression of urine, and the circumstances connected with his death were sufficiently suspicious to cause a post-mortem to be made at night. The evidence of Drs. Horsey and Jackson, together with the post-mortem notes, is not very clear as to the cause of death, although the Marine Hospital Surgeons expressed a firm belief of yellow fever at the time. A daily house-to-house inspection had been kept up, after the death of Hargrove, for fifteen days, and it was a strange coincidence that Flye should have sickened the very day that the inspection was discontinued. Mr. Flye's medical attendant did not report him sick until he was in an unconscious state, and almost in *articulo mortis*. Conceding that Flye died from yellow fever, his case would be the second death and the fourth case.

Philip DeHoff, the next case recognized in its incipency, was a clerk in the Hotel Miami, and developed yellow fever within five days from his return to the hotel from the detention camp. Other inmates of the hotel were subsequently sick, but it is not quite certain whether they contracted the fever from the infected building or from DeHoff. From the Hotel Miami, the disease spread across the street to a boarding house occupied and operated by a female family of the name of Knapp.

The epidemic at Miami was not generally virulent in character. There were some malignant cases, which ended fatally, and again there were severe cases which recovered, and on the whole it may be said that the disease was of a mild type and the extent in numbers and rapidity of spread being small. Miami is a new town, spread over quite an area, with scattered dwellings and wide air spaces between buildings. It is also

a remarkably clean town, being sewered in much of the inhabited territory and well drained. The sanitary conditions, therefore, were all adverse to an extensive or widespread distribution of the disease. It can be confidently asserted that Miami was closely and carefully watched in all sanitary conditions of health and health police, during the entire Summer, and certainly from the period of the first report of dengue; for it was felt that, as in the case of Key West during the previous Summer (1898), there would be some who would dispute the existence of dengue, and if, perchance, yellow fever should be afterwards introduced, the assertion would be made that yellow fever had existed unrecognized in Miami for several months. For that reason, and as has been stated in another portion of this report, the State Health Officer cautioned Dr. Jackson, the local representative of the Board at Miami, to keep careful bedside charts and notes of all cases of dengue, that the proof might not be wanting, if called upon to confirm a diagnosis made not only by himself, but also substantiated by the Assistant State Health Officer and finally by the State Health Officer. To fair and impartial thinkers and reasoners, it must also be convincing evidence that dengue did prevail in Miami from early July until October, because of subsequent attacks of yellow fever of those who early in the season experienced a seizure of dengue, and whose clinical charts are presented by Dr. Jackson, side by side, in his report; and because also of the large number of cases of dengue treated by Dr. Jackson—which he carefully computes at about 300—there was not a single death. It is no argument for the sceptics and prejudiced to say that Dr. Jackson did not recognize yellow fever at first, for in the Anderson case, the Key West refugee, he at once saw that the fever was different in character from that which he had been hitherto treating, and immediately took measures to isolate and guard the patient from outside contact. From the time of occurrence of the Anderson case the sanitary watch over the town was doubled, by a house-to-house inspection, which was kept up for two weeks, and by a careful personal investigation of all cases of sickness, made either by Dr. Jackson, Dr. Horsey, or Dr. Stimpson of the United States Marine Hospital Service. Again, the occurrence of the Hargrove case, the sanitary supervision of Miami was increased in point of vigilance. A fact worthy of mention for thoughtful consideration, and most potent in argument of the non-existence of yellow fever at Miami until October of the past year, is that there was no spread of the disease from Miami or occurrence of cases at any time, at Buena Vista, Lemon City, or Coconut Grove, which are within a few miles, and in easy walking distance of Miami. This would most certainly have occurred if yellow fever had existed at Miami for any length of time, unrecognized, and with hourly unrestricted communication with those places. The conditions at Key West of the previous year being well in remembrance, the warning to Sanitary Agent Jackson at Miami, when he first discovered dengue in his jurisdiction, was both timely and of subsequent value. Dengue at Miami was confirmed by three observers, each acting independently, and each interested in arriving at a truthful decision, as bearing importantly on the welfare of the place, and of neighboring places on the East Coast Railway. It is to be regretted that the two young officers of the Marine Hospital Service, who were ordered to Miami during the past Summer, as observers of events, from their own acknowledgment had no practical or actual experience in dengue, and of but limited and mostly

theoretical acquaintance with yellow fever, and therefore fell into the error of declaring all fevers seen by them as yellow fever. Much unpleasant friction arose from this unfortunate assignment which could have been averted had men of extended experience in both diseases been selected for such an important duty. It is reported that every courtesy, professional attention and facility for acquiring information at Miami was accorded Past Assistant Surgeon Stimpson and Assistant Surgeon Van Esdorf, of the Marine Hospital Service. It is stated that Dr. Jackson placed his private office at their disposal, and every effort was made to furnish and assist them in collecting data. Unfortunately, a degree of irritation arose from certain methods pursued by the Government Officers in conducting investigations, not at all seemingly necessary to effect the purpose of intelligent examination. It is charitably believed, however, that excessive zeal and determination to prove as yellow fever cases which were undoubtedly dengue, as subsequent events demonstrated, let these young men into unprofessional indiscretion complained of by Dr. Jackson. After yellow fever was introduced and the epidemic character was easily distinguished from that of dengue, which had in early Summer prevailed, Drs. Stimpson and Van Esdorf rendered efficient service at the McAdams Detention Camp, which the Marine Hospital Service established twelve miles from Miami at the request of the State Health authorities, for refugees from Miami. Only words of commendation have been heard of the very excellent management of this camp by those who availed themselves of its privileges, and it is a pleasure to testify to the satisfaction and service rendered. Whether wearing the livery of the Government or attired in the simple garb of a private citizen, every medical man owes his professional brother a certain consideration, especially when entering another's territory. Nevertheless, it seems to be a "fad" in Federal medical circles to cultivate amaryllic vision when examining into the fevers of the South. As in Key West in 1898, so in Miami this past Fall, these officers of the Marine Hospital Service who were sent to Miami, gave the impression of not only being novices in the diagnosis of yellow fever and dengue, but of not seeking exactly after the true state of affairs, and as being directed especially to *find* yellow fever, and yellow fever only. The State Health Officer asks only for a fair and unprejudiced analysis of the facts as they existed at Key West, Miami and elsewhere in the State this year. The Board is especially interested in arriving at the truth, and seeks neither to evade responsibility nor to place it where not deserved.

It is to be regretted that the Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury this year, was unhappy in his choice of terms when speaking of the yellow fever situation in Florida. The language of his report, quoted below, can only be construed as designedly reflecting upon the integrity of the medical men of the South, and of Florida during the past Summer and Fall:

"The Surgeon General reports that prior to the announcement of the fever, there had been a number of cases of so-called dengue fever, many of which were, without doubt, mild cases of yellow fever. He deprecates the unwillingness of physicians to acknowledge the serious nature of supposed cases of dengue fever, and in his report urges that measures be taken to prevent the spread of dengue, since that disease is so often associated with yellow fever."

"An unwillingness to recognize suspicious cases of dengue" can have no other meaning than a deliberate intention to deceive and conceal. Most certainly it is to be hoped that Dr. Wyman did not purposely intend to insult the medical profession of this State, and the sanitary officials likewise, whose knowledge of the two diseases of dengue and yellow fever has been well demonstrated in previous years, but nowhere has it been noticed that he has corrected such an impression. Dr. Wyman should have remembered that all of the confusion and contention which ensued at Key West in 1898, in confounding dengue with yellow fever, was caused by Past Assistant Surgeon Guiteras, of his service, obstinately refusing to accept undoubted proofs of dengue, and contending that the prevailing disease was yellow fever. Subsequently Dr. Wyman stated to the State Health Officer at Port Tampa, that he was perfectly satisfied that dengue alone prevailed at Key West in the Summer of 1898, and in the Public Health Reports made correction of an item which stated to the contrary, and which had been made public a few weeks before. Therefore, it would seem that Dr. Wyman should have been more careful this year, bearing in mind the mistakes of his Service's officers last year, when alluding to this subject in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, than to attempt to discredit the diagnosis of the local practitioners of medicine at Miami, as well as to refrain from reflecting upon the integrity of the State Health Officer and his assistants.

When the matter is argued in all of its different aspects, with facts, and not *post hoc* surmises and conjectures to base deductions upon, it is thought that there can be but one decision arrived at:

First, That yellow fever was introduced into Florida this past year from Cuba, where all maritime sanitary control for ports in the United States is directed by the Marine Hospital Service, and that the State Board of Health of Florida is in no wise responsible for its introduction. Secondly, That at Key West, the infection was introduced by baggage or persons, pratiqued at Havana; and possibly by both, and that at Miami. Hargrove and two others, a man engaged in coaling the steamer *Laura* and a boy who loafed about her, were the first seizures. Hargrove infected the Hotel Miami, and the other two individuals infected the neighborhood in the section in which they lived, between Avenue D and the Boulevard, above 11th Street; thus accounting for the existence of two separate and distinctly infected areas, and explaining what at first was confusing in the endeavor to trace the spread of the disease in connection with the commencement of the epidemic. Neither the man engaged in coaling the *Laura*, nor the boy referred to, had medical attention, and both seem to have been mild cases of yellow fever. At Port Tampa Docks and Port Tampa City, Dr. Weedon, on whose report complete dependence must be had for a narration of events occurring there, appears quite positive that yellow fever was introduced by barges used for cattle exportation, which he thinks were imperfectly disinfected at Havana, before coming to Port Tampa. These barges were passed at the Tampa Bay Quarantine Station, on the certification of the officer of the Marine Hospital Service in Havana, guaranteeing their freedom from yellow fever infection.

It is true that no history of yellow fever occurring on the *Laura* can be ascertained, nor was there any reported yellow fever at Nuevitas dur-

ing the past Summer (except the case of Dr. Richardson himself, the officer who inspected and disinfected the *Laura*), but it is thought in the first instance, that the crew of the *Laura* were immune to yellow fever, and although yellow fever was not reported at Nuevitas, it was nevertheless reported from Puerto Principe, of which Nuevitas is the seaport. It may be claimed to be something more than a mere coincidence that Assistant Surgeon Richardson, of the Marine Hospital Service at Nuevitas, should have had yellow fever within a week from the date of his having disinfected the *Laura*, and likewise Hargrove and two others should have developed the same disease in a corresponding space of time, from having visited the same vessel at Miami, when coming, as she did, directly from Nuevitas.

Discussion of a subject as important as the above will be profitless, unless practical conclusions, to be of value in the future, can be satisfactorily deduced therefrom. A serious proposition confronts the Board at this meeting and demands most thoughtful deliberation, for under the present conditions of government control in maritime sanitary affairs, and disposition of vessels and baggage of passengers, and passengers themselves, leaving Havana during the summer season, the State Board of Health of Florida is powerless to do more than to protest against being deprived of the management of a system which was devised, placed in operation and successfully carried on for ten years, under its direct supervision. Until Congress shall enact a National *** items of this source of expense to the State, as a settlement was not had with the city of Jacksonville until after the close of the year, and the amount reimbursed that municipality (\$2,776.22) is therefore not embraced in the tabulated statements of 1899. In the matter of quarantine receipts and expenses, it will be observed by reference to the statement of that fund, that the maritime quarantine department of the Board was practically self-supporting in 1899, as it has been for the past several years, the receipts just about offsetting the cost of operating.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1899

Current Expenses:

Per diem and mileage of members.....	\$ 295.60
Salary of State Health Officer.....	3,000.00
Travelling expenses of State Health Officer.....	472.06
Clerical assistance.....	2,510.00
Attorney's salary.....	435.00
Office rents, lights, telephones, etc.....	752.00
Printing "Notes," stationery, stamps, envelopes, blanks, etc.....	1,541.65
Telegraph tolls.....	878.35
Salaries of County Sanitary Agents.....	7,213.93
Diphtheria antitoxin.....	106.36
Purchase of formaldehyde regenerators.....	273.87
Miscellaneous, insurance, interest, etc., etc.....	547.96
Total	\$18,026.78

Extraordinary and Unusual Expenses:

Smallpox cases and cost of vaccine virus.....	\$17,430.00
Yellow fever epidemic, Key West.....	3,151.13
Yellow fever epidemic, Miami.....	11,134.17
Yellow fever cases, Port Tampa City.....	277.00
Purchase Naphtha Launch for Tampa Bay Station.....	1,080.00
Raising submerged machinery, Fernandina Station.....	500.00
Total	\$33,572.30

Receipts and Expenses Several Quarantine Stations,

	Expenses	Receipts	Excess	Deficit
Santa Rosa Sound.....	\$19,762.10	\$27,233.78	\$ 7,461.68	
Tampa Bay.....	5,479.65	3,782.40		\$ 1,697.25
Key West.....	3,003.22	2,653.90		349.32
Fernandina.....	2,803.73	2,505.00		298.73
Mayport.....	1,148.53	1,970.00	821.47	
Carrabelle.....	2,619.23	1,135.00		1,484.23
Charlotte Harbor.....	2,499.11	553.00		1,946.11
Miami.....	1,861.50	248.00		1,613.50
Sale of Germ.....		2,500.00	2,500.00	
Cedar Key.....	385.00			385.00
Anclote.....	400.00			400.00
Apalachicola.....	300.00	33.34		266.66
Miscellaneous.....	1,686.96			1,686.96
	\$41,949.30	\$42,614.42	\$10,783.15	\$10,127.76

VITAL STATISTICS

This division of the work of the Board has received unremitting attention, and with gratifying results, for the birth and death returns were made far more satisfactorily than during any year since the commencement of the work in July, 1893. The office of the Board is solicited almost daily for certificates of the records, to be used in litigation, in establishing pension claims, etc., etc. The English people residing in Florida are particularly careful to have attested copies of their birth and death records forwarded to the old country for registration. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon this subject, as it has been exhaustively discussed in almost every annual report of the State Health Officer, and it is here mentioned merely to invite attention to the statistical tables accompanying this report.

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY HOSPITAL

The Florida East Coast Railway Hospital was built shortly after the advent of the F. E. C. Railway into Miami in 1896. It was a two-story frame building of approximately 12 to 20 rooms and was operated exclusively for employees of the F. E. C. Railway at this end of the state and was under the management and supervision of Dr. James M. Jackson, Jr. Outside patients, other than employees of the railroad, were admitted only in exceptional cases. This building was located at the corner of what is now N. E. Fourth Street and Biscayne Boulevard and has only recently been torn down or moved. For many years after 1919 it was operated as Baldwin-Hall School.

OLD FOLKS HOME

Dade County Hospital and Home

In the year 1900 at the present site of N. E. Second Avenue and Third Street an Old Folks Home was provided, supported by the county and operated by Mr. W. H. Jenkins and his wife, Ada Jenkins. The first two inmates were a Mr. Zeigler and a Mr. Scott. Afterwards the Old Folks Home was moved halfway between Fulford and Ojus and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins until 1910, when a Mrs. Carlyle took charge when the Jenkinases resigned. The inmates of this home grew in number gradually to as many as eight to fifteen elderly people who were unable to work and without means of support. Mrs. Jenkins and her husband did the cooking, washing, laundry, nursing and cared for the old folks and the county paid the bills.

The original building was a ramshackle frame house, but later a two-story frame house of better construction was erected. It was the practice at that time, when one of the inmates began to show his or her remaining days were few, the grave was dug and ready in advance for his or her burial.

Shortly after Mrs. Carlyle took charge, the Old Folks Home was moved to property of the county at N. W. Seventh Avenue between 24th and 28th Streets, and was subsequently developed into six or seven small units of from two to five

rooms each. The Home for the Aged remained there until about 1924.

In 1917 the county purchased the Gab Bryant homestead of approximately 285 acres of land west of Kendall and in 1922 a house was moved onto the property. The colored section of the Old Folks Home was moved there at that time. In 1926 the first units were completed and the white section of the Old Folks Home was moved to Kendall. In 1927 the County Hospital was started and this institution has now grown to tremendous size. It serves a great need in Dade County. The first superintendent of the Old Folks Home was Miss Frances Brannaman, who had been in charge at the Seventh Avenue location for many years. Mr. Clyde Corwin was first superintendent of the buildings and grounds and served for many years.

The following minutes from Minute Book "E," page 26, of the Board of County Commissioners of June 10, 1910, will be of some interest as to the background of the Seventh Avenue site of the Old Folks Home and the creation of what is now known as the Dade County Hospital and Home at Kendall, Florida:

MINUTE BOOK "E"—PAGE 26

DADE COUNTY COMMISSION RECORDS

Miami, Florida, June 10, 1910.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment with Chairman Thomas Brewer and Commissioners T. A. Winfield, M. R. Kellum, and J. J. Hinson and Deputy Clerk W. E. Norton and Deputy Sheriff D. W. Moran present.

In accordance with a former motion duly carried the Board met for the purpose of discussing the proposition of a poor farm. Messrs. F. B. Stoneman, J. W. Watson and Dr. J. G. DuPuis addressed the Board and offered different suggestions. Dr. J. G. DuPuis, on behalf of the Dade County Medical Association, offered the following suggestions:

That the committee of the Dade County Medical Association recommended the following in behalf of the needs vs. society at large:

1. That suitable plot of land of not less than 20 acres be obtained within a convenient distance of Miami.
2. That all assistance by the county be denied any and all applying for help except those that go to the poor farm or hospital.
3. That tuberculosis inmates, except bedridden cases, be isolated to one extreme section of the plot.

4. That a county physician be employed when the system is in operation.

5. That arrangements of construction of a section of the hospital building be so constructed that safekeeping of the sick and wounded jail subjects could be removed from jail and treated.

6. That in laying out the plans for a poor farm and charity hospital all work, buildings and plans will be laid out with view of further growth and usefulness.

7. That all buildings and sanitation of entire plot of land shall be submitted for final approval to Dade County Medical Association.

8. That an administration building be constructed for the keeper of the poor farm and hospital, and his help.

9. That a competent citizen be paid to operate the poor farm.

10. That, in addition to poor farm, a hospital building be erected with separate departments for whites and negroes.

11. That the hospital be divided into two departments, viz, pay and non-pay patients.

12. That the two departments, viz, pay and non-pay hospital and poor farm, be named the Dade County Poor Farm and Charity Hospital.

13. That the County Commission shall have full control over same.

14. That County Commission create auxiliary boards, calling them into consultation at regular intervals to consult and advise ways and means for the successful management.

15. That these auxiliary boards be composed of, viz: A benevolent board, made up of one representative of each organized church congregation of Dade County; a fraternal board made up of one representative of each fraternal organization in Dade County.

16. That if the hospital is erected, we, the committee, believe that the Dade County Medical Association, at our own expense, will equip the operating room in full, and, further, each member of the Dade County Medical Association volunteers consulting services to the institution free of charge.

After hearing talks, meeting adjourned until 2 p. m. for the purpose of going out to the county's property near the State Board of Health Hospital, Drs. Jaudon and Skaggs having invited the Board to go with them for the purpose of seeing if the property was adapted to the uses of a poor farm and hospital.

Meeting re-convened at 2 P. M.

Drs. Jaudon, Skaggs and Gramling have given it as their opinion that the county's property near the State Board of Health Hospital was well adapted for the use of a poor farm and hospital, it was agreed that the Board should use it instead of buying other property, and, further, they would begin improving it as soon as possible.

FRIENDLY HOSPITAL—LATER CITY HOSPITAL— NOW JACKSON MEMORIAL

In the latter part of 1908, Reverend Father Friend, Judge Frank B. Stoneman, Mr. C. W. Schmidt, Mr. Carl Ericson and Judge John Gramling conceived the idea that there was a need for a Friendly Society and Relief Association to render aid and comfort to the unfortunate sick and afflicted in the city of Miami. The Miami Relief Association was formed and the first building, which later become City Hospital, was erected on the corner of Fourth Street and Biscayne Drive (now N. E. Eighth Street at Biscayne Boulevard). A very meager and humble looking frame building was erected and its usefulness was promptly recognized and was first supported by contributions from charitably inclined citizens of Miami and adjoining neighborhood areas. Miss Willie May was the first superintendent in charge and fulfilled a most wonderful service in the job she was assigned to do. She held this position for many years.

The number of patients of a charitable nature increased so rapidly and the responsibility and expense that the City of Miami and the county contributed materially to its maintenance. This little building was added to from time to time to accommodate the increase in patients treated therein that in 1917 the city fathers decided to build a City Hospital and Mayor Highleyman advised all parties that the city only had \$45,000 for the construction of the hospital. Mr. August Geiger offered his services gratuitously to contribute the plans. The City Hospital was to be placed on 15 to 20 acres of land owned by the city which had been used for a dumping ground for waste and rubbish hauled out of the city. Therefore, there were considerable pros and cons about the place the hospital was to be built, which was so far out from the city, approximately two miles from the center of Miami. It was finally agreed that this was the only place the city had sufficient land, and while it was considered far out in the rural section of the community, the decision was made and the City Hospital was erected at its present location and operated under the name of the City Hospital until 1924, when the name was changed, after the death of Dr. James M. Jackson, Jr., to the Jackson Memorial Hospital, and today is one of the outstanding hospitals in the entire South.

From small beginnings, institutions, as well as men, develop into huge proportions.—J. G. DUPUIS, M. D.



FRIENDLY HOSPITAL

Building on left leased for additional beds. Annex right added in 1910 for operating room. Building in center original Friendly Hospital, organized 1908.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH HOSPITAL

The State Board of Health Hospital, as described in the reports of their agent, Dr. James M. Jackson, Jr., in 1903 and in 1911 (which report follows), was located on land that would now be between 24th and 28th Streets west of Seventh Avenue, and was a very small meager building and would not have been recognized as a hospital unless particular attention was called to it. It was only slightly used for isolation cases and was finally discontinued.

DR. JAMES M. JACKSON, JR.

In compliance with your request for a report of conditions of South Dade during the year 1903, would say:

Early in February, smallpox was reported at Little River, which report was made to you in person, and together we visited and found four cases of smallpox. Dr. J. G. DuPuis, of Lemon City, was put in charge, and after a few weeks all recovered and there was no spread. These were white cases, and the source of infection was traceable to Missouri from where they had just come.

On February 17th, a case of smallpox was found in Miami—a colored man—the house we had formerly used and rented could no longer be secured as a pesthouse; search was made and we could not secure a house anywhere. The matter was reported to the mayor and county commissioners, also telling them of a previous conversation of ours in which you authorized me to say if commissioners would buy and deed to the State Board fifteen acres of land conveniently located, the State Board of Health would immediately erect a contagious disease hospital. Together with the county commissioners and members of the city council, land was located and purchased; city built a small building, 18x24 feet, and in twenty-four hours patient was removed, guards employed and pesthouse running. Various patients were added from time to time till April 9th. Pesthouse closed May 5th, having had seventeen colored and five white cases, or a total of twenty-two cases; no deaths. The cause for such spread was failure to diagnose or report the first case, and then man was allowed to go over town, selling fish, till the rest of the family were down with it. When I was called in to pass on their eruptive disease, the first case was entirely well, but three members of the family were afterwards sent to the pesthouse; house disinfected and family vaccinated. All white cases were treated in tents.

From January to April there were three cases of diphtheria; diagnosis confirmed by the Bacteriological Laboratory. Each case was a direct importation and from them there was no spread. There were during the early summer a few cases of measles but no epidemic.

The summer season was very healthy. Early in October, however, there were quite a number of cases of cholera infantum. It came on very suddenly and it is variously estimated that there were from seventy to one hundred cases, with six deaths in two weeks. It ended as suddenly as it began and since then all the people have enjoyed good health. Miami is kept in good sanitary condition, and the general average condition of health for the entire year has been excellent. In closing, allow me to congratulate you and the Board upon the establishment of the Bacteriological Laboratory. Our physicians have used it freely and we feel it is a great assistance to the profession and people, its good effects are just beginning to be felt.

I will urge you to ask the Board to carry out their promise, February 17th, 1903, to the Board of County Commissioners who purchased and deeded to the State Board of Health fifteen acres of land for a contagious disease hospital—nearly a year ago. Upon my representation they had a rock road built from Miami to the land, a distance of two and one-half miles. This was done at no small cost. The State Board of Health has done nothing more than advertise for bids on certain specifications which were furnished over six months ago, till now no contractor would feel bound by the bid then made.

Were we again to need a place for contagious diseases, only the little building erected and paid for by the city could be used; the state has had the use of the land and building and never a dollar's outlay, only the actual expenses for food and guard. I hope that you will bring this matter urgently before them.

DADE COUNTY

J. M. JACKSON, M. D., Agent

Another year has passed, and it becomes my duty as agent of the State Board of Health for Dade County to report conditions.

I am sorry to say that the province of the agent of the Board in this county has not been so smooth during the past twelve months as it was in the fourteen years before.

The year was ushered in with a few cases of smallpox at the Isolation Hospital, having entered during the fall of 1910 while I was on my vacation. One case in particular was that of a mother's boy whom she felt had not had sufficient care while at the hospital, although he made a perfect recovery with no ill after-effects. She began making charges against the management of the institution. This went on from time to time, and finally wound up with a presentment by the Grand Jury for Dade County, after what appeared to be a superficial examination, making serious charges against those in charge. This led your agent to ask for an investigation and for further details in the matter I would refer you to files on record in the executive office. During this time we had nine direct importations of smallpox into Dade County, with a spread in but one instance, the whole matter ending, so far as the winter cases were concerned, early in May.

Full repair has been made to the sewerage system of the Isolation Hospital, and it has continued to work in a first-class manner; however,

there is a small amount of work on the inside fittings which needs to be done as soon as a plumber can be secured who is not afraid to do the work. The house, with all bedding and furnishings, has been thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed, and in this condition closed, and remained closed (outside of the caretaker's presence and the visits of your agent) until again in November, when a case of smallpox was brought to Miami on the work train of the Florida East Coast Railway, which was promptly recognized and isolated at the hospital. The cars were thoroughly fumigated and all the crew re-vaccinated and, the period of incubation having passed, we feel certain there is no further danger from this source.

It seems almost impossible to employ a thoroughly competent man to care for the Isolation Hospital as it should be. The compensation during the period in which there are no cases has been fifteen dollars per month, and when there are cases two dollars per day has been paid in addition to the regular compensation, with food added.

The hospital at the present time needs some new furniture in the way of mattresses, as those which were bought by your agent at the time of furnishing it, being what is known as "sponge" mattresses, and which at that time were generally considered to be the best mattresses made, have with time become hardened and, while they are smooth, they are very hard and rather uncomfortable for a bed to a man covered with smallpox. The continued use of the stove by the caretaker in preparing his own meals in the past six years has caused same to be very much worn and, not being over-careful with the pipe, has allowed the kitchen to become very much smoked and presents a rather untidy appearance, but this is now being overcome by having it whitewashed. There are some repairs to the roof, steps and other minor things around the building which your agent believes it would be wise now to make; also the building should receive a good coat of paint, as it would preserve the wood and appearance of the hospital.

If the Board deems it wise, it appears to your agent that it would be better if an arrangement could be made with a competent man who would have a stipulated salary the year 'round and no extra compensation when patients are in the hospital. The only additional compensation he would receive is food, free of charge.

Outside of smallpox there has been little to disturb the calmness and quiet of the State Board of Health in Dade County, and it was regretted very much that such an occasion should have arisen after fourteen years of absolute quiet in this county.

There has not been much work done in hookworm disease in this county, as there are not a great many cases; yet there are numbers moving to this county who are infected with the disease, and it is to be regretted that in several instances parents have refused to allow their children to receive hookworm treatment which had been tendered them by your agent and the medical profession in the county.

Tuberculosis has not made as much headway, if we are to judge from the death rate in Dade County this year, as in the past.

Pellagra has been more in evidence than in any year past, there being reported some twelve cases and two deaths during the year.

THE CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Christian Hospital, located at 1218 N. W. First Place, Miami, Florida, was organized in 1918, and has provided a great benefit to the colored people of this community. Through the efforts of Dr. S. M. Frazier, pioneer colored physician of this area, and stimulated through the gift of \$5,000 by a Mrs. Bush, philanthropist of Philadelphia, for this purpose, a community-wide interest was aroused and Reverend J. R. Evans of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, and Professor Charles S. Thompson in a fund-raising effort were successful in completing the erection and operation of this hospital for the colored people of Miami and Dade County.

The hospital was opened in 1920 to serve the needs of the colored community. Miss Clara Taylor of Dunellon, Florida, was the first supervisory nurse.

The hospital was burned to the ground about 1924 but was rebuilt and is today being operated with a capacity of 30 beds with appropriate operating rooms and medical facilities and fulfills a wonderful service to this community.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

Allison Island, Miami Beach, Florida

St. Francis Hospital was built in 1926 by Mr. James A. Allison on land donated by Mr. Carl Fisher for that purpose located on Allison Island, Miami Beach, Florida. Mr. Allison operated the hospital for about one year, which had a 40-bed capacity, and turned it over to the Sisters on November 1st, 1927. Mother Alice was the first superintendent and her assistant was Mother Magdalena, who is now the administrator of the hospital which has now a 215-bed capacity and is widely known as one of the finest hospitals in the South.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Miami, Florida



Dr. Iva C. Youmans.

The following report of Dr. Iva C. Youmans, bacteriologist, Miami Laboratory, as taken from the records of the State Board of Health for the year 1916, will acquaint you with the inception of the local State Laboratory and the work carried on at that time:

REPORT OF DR. IVA C. YOUMANS

Bacteriologist, Miami Laboratory

Miami, Florida, January 1st, 1916.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer
Through Dr. Henry Hanson, Senior Bacteriologist
State Board of Health
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Doctor:

Enclosed is report of work done in the Miami Laboratory since its opening the latter part of the year 1914 up to January 1st, 1916. During the month of November, 1914, only a few specimens were examined because of the incomplete installation of equipment. The month of December, 1914, marks the beginning of systematic work in the laboratory.

The character of specimens examined has been similar to that done in other laboratories with a few exceptions.

1. The conspicuous absence of rabies work. This seems to be due to absence of the disease in this section of the state, as no history has been obtained of its incidence here.

2. The large percentage of water analyses made in the laboratory. It is a noteworthy fact that a large percentage of these samples shows evidence of sewage contamination, especially when all account of contamination from improper containers is eliminated—no specimens were examined unless submitted in properly sterilized receptacles. This high ratio of contaminated waters is evident in samples submitted from rural and suburban districts as well as from the city supply. The peculiar geological structure

of this part of the state I believe to be in a large measure responsible for this condition. The porous coral rock formation acts as a less efficient filter than does the sand of other sections. The laboratory has been a valuable aid to the City Board of Health and to the Miami Water Company in working out the problems of securing for the city a clean water supply.

3. The large number of milk examinations handled by the laboratory. Many of these might not properly be considered within the scope of the work of the laboratory, but until such time that the increase in state work makes such restrictions necessary it seems well that the laboratory should serve the public in this capacity, especially since many of these specimens are submitted through the City Board of Health, which organization has been so strong in its support of the State Laboratory here. The method pursued in the bacteriological examination of milk is patterned somewhat after that used in the laboratory of the District of Columbia in Washington. However, in addition to their use of Endo's media in the isolation and detection of colon bacilli in milk we also run control fermentation tests in lactose broth. In a number of instances we have found milk to show a low total bacteria count (on plain agar plates) while the percentage of colon bacteria was high—this we consider indicative of uncleanness. In the great majority of instances, however, the presence of colon in milk is coincident with a high bacterial count.

A few points should be mentioned bearing on the laboratory work and the equipment. The number of water and milk samples examined calls for large quantities of culture media and glassware. Much time is required in preparation of these items and the deterioration of the glassware, because of repeated sterilization, makes necessary frequent requisitions for this commodity.

A glance at the tabulated report will show that the laboratory is not patronized as it should be by all of the district which it should cover. It is true that there is a steady increase in the extent of this field but it is also true that physicians do not always patronize the laboratory located nearest them. The congestion of work in the Central Laboratory at times when work here was light argues strongly in favor of this point.

One fact in connection with laboratory work should be more fully emphasized, especially where the more recent patrons are concerned, namely, the value which should be attached to reports sent out by the laboratory. Too often the practitioner takes as final a negative report. In these cases the laboratory may prove a menace rather than a help. A negative result may be attributed to one or more of many causes, which I will not take space here to enumerate, and the practitioner should be warned against placing absolute reliance upon such reports. As a general rule a positive report from a laboratory should be absolutely diagnostic of at least one condition in a patient, examples of this are malaria, tuberculosis, rabies, gonorrhea, diphtheria, intestinal parasites, meningitis. Here one point might be taken as an exception, that is, the diagnosis of contamination in water for contamination diagnosed in the laboratory may rise from other sources than that from which the water is taken when sufficient care is not paid to the collection of the specimen.

On the other hand it should be well understood that a negative report cannot be relied upon completely; several examinations should be made in suspicious cases. As an instance of this might be mentioned the recent finding of numerous tubercle bacilli in a certain sputum, specimens from the same patient only a short time before had repeatedly proven negative. On several occasions a tentative diagnosis of hookworm infection has been made from the blood-picture when the ova of the parasite were extremely difficult to find in the stools, proper treatment later has left no doubt as to diagnosis.

In closing mention should be made of the courtesy of Mr. Burdine, in whose building the laboratory is located, for his readiness in making the rooms comfortable and attractive. To the City Board of Health are due thanks for their hearty cooperation. I wish also to thank those in the Executive Office and in the Central Laboratory for their kindness to us while we were yet in our infancy.

Respectfully submitted,

IVA C. YOUNG, *Bacteriologist*

SPECIMENS EXAMINED, MIAMI LABORATORY, YEAR 1915

		Bro't forward	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Grand Total
Hookworm	P		5	4			2	3		6		4	2	2	28	
Hookworm		1	2	3	1	5		3	3	6	11	8	5	14	64	
Hookworm	U						1								1	
Oxyuris								1							2	
Ascaris															1	
Trichiuris															1	
Amoeba	N	2	1												3	100
Diph.	S. P			3	1	1					2		1	1	9	
Diph.	S. N	17	8	4	5	6		1	1		2	3	32	16	95	
Diph.	S. ?		1		1										2	
Diph.	C. P	1	2	3	4	1					3		20	4	38	
Diph.	C. N	17	9	7	6	7		1	1		3	3	162	17	233	
Diph.	C. ?				1								1		2	381
Gonorrhea	P	5	7	3	4	5	4	2				4	2		38	
Gonorrhea	N	6	4	4	10	1	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	1	49	
Gonorrhea	?					2	1								3	90
Malaria	P			1		1				1		1			6	
Malaria	N	17	17	12	21	14	13	7	18	19	17	19	12	25	211	217
Tuber'losis	P	6	4	4	4	3	2	1	4	6	1	1	3	5	44	
Tuber'losis	N	15	9	11	15	22	8	9	7	8	13	11	21	16	165	
Tuber'losis	?							2							3	212
Widals	P	4	4	7	5	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	40	
Widals	N	6	10	10	12	9	12	7	14	13	10	11	9	14	137	
Widals	Inc.		1	1	6	1				2	5	1	2	1	20	197
Water	P		11		33	8	7	31	14	12	11	2	8	23	160	
Water	N		5		29	12	5	4	24	11	2	7	13	10	122	282
Milk		13	18	29	41	51	79	53	93	78	107	88	62	64	776	776
Urine		8		9	6	3	2	4	5	1				2	42	42
Differential		3	1							1	1	1		3	10	
Blood Count		4											2	2	14	24
Unclassified		17	3	34	4		2	3	1	2	5		3		74	74
TOTAL		142	122	149	213	151	152	134	188	180	196	171	366	231	2,395	2,395

Towns	Positive Specimens	Total Specimens
Miami	118	1,900
New Smyrna	8	121
Eau Gallie	3	59
Lemon City	3	92
Perrine	4	38
Dania	6	27
Homestead	3	26
West Palm Beach		26
Princeton	4	18
Goulds	16	17
Lake Worth	1	14
Buena Vista	1	10
Ft. Lauderdale	2	8

Towns	Positive Specimens	Total Specimens
Manderin	2	7
Ocean Beach		5
Key West		4
Ft. Pierce		4
Jacksonville		4
Hallandale		2
Marathon		2
Larkin		2
Cocoanut Grove		2
Cudjoe		1
Central Supply		1
Jensen		1
Islans Rada		1
*Ojus	1	
*Detroit	3	
*Fulford	2	
*Loretta	4	
*Boynton	2	
*Silver Palm	2	
**No data		4
	185	2,395

*Specimens sent in by physicians located elsewhere.

**Postmark not determined.

NURSES

In the pioneer days of nursing we find only one trained nurse, Miss Mildred Hamilton, on the field of action in 1899. Up until 1912 there was an insufficient number of nurses in Miami.

On December 4, 1912, at a called meeting of all graduate nurses in Dade County, the Dade County Graduate Nurses Association was formed and within eight months sixteen members were enrolled as follows: Miss Anna Davids, Miss A. I. Morrison, Mrs. J. R. Wilcox, Miss Mildred M. Hamilton, Miss J. E. Lester, Miss Willie May (first nurse in charge of Friendly Hospital), Mrs. A. E. Moorehouse, Mrs. E. E. Barkill, Miss Margaret Nash, Miss Neda Hansford, Miss Lassiter, Miss Elizabeth Hickock, Mrs. C. N. Kissel, Miss L. P. LeNoir, Miss Thurma L. Williams and Miss Ann Fetting (in charge of Florida East Coast Railway Hospital).

Mrs. Dougherty, while not a member, was a friend to all nurses and attended some of their meetings.

With the scarcity of trained nurses up until about 1912, and for some time afterwards, the physician was handicapped, as many times he could not obtain a trained nurse where her services were particularly needed. However, there were at that day and time practical nurses, some of whom I will mention, as I knew them personally and they nursed my patients, particularly obstetrical cases, as up until 1912 and many years afterward, practically all babies were born at home. These individual women rendered valuable service in the home, nursing the mother, caring for the baby, washing, cooking and generally running the household during the time the mother was confined, and their services and care was perhaps unparalleled in any section of the country. These practical nurses were: Mrs. Christine Palmquist, Mrs. Fannie Santani, Mrs. Emma Swanson, Mrs. L. A. Freeman, Hattie Brooks (colored), Fannie Goodwin (colored), and Bertha Turner (colored).

Some of the other trained nurses who resided in Miami about 1912 or shortly thereafter were: Miss Ruth Atwater, Miss Carrie Lapham, Miss Mary Cantlon, Miss Lillian B. Harley, and Miss Bessie Hooks.



Miss Ainah Royce, superintendent of hospital
from February, 1920 to August, 1925.

EARLY GRADUATES JACKSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Class of 1923

The first graduating class under the tutorship of Miss Ainah Royce, then superintendent, who reorganized the training school: Miss Mabel Knowles, Miss Ruth Deland, Miss Lois Bostford, and Miss Ruth Parmer.

Class of 1924

Miss Anita High, Miss Murrell DeBard, Miss Grace Blouin, and Miss Florize LeSenius.

Class of 1925

Miss Mabel Howe, Miss Iva Keeler, Miss Sadie Johns, Miss Alma Kellett, Miss Lucy Stokes, Miss Flora Mae Stanley, Miss Grace Nichols, Miss Fannie Craber, Miss Lorna Richardson, Miss Evangeline Wilder, Miss Blanche Overhold, Miss Marguerite Dawson, and Miss Dorris Hitchcock.

Class of 1926

Miss Gertrude Tienstra, Miss Katie Fletcher, Miss Julia Johns, Miss Aurora Recio, Miss Barnett Armontrout, Mrs. Etta Johnson, Miss Hattie Smithwick, Miss Lenora Bruner, Miss Ethel Hodge, Miss L. Huber, Miss M. Knowles, Miss S. Frasser, Miss L. Hain, Miss L. Bostford, Miss M. Howe, Miss M. H. McManare, Miss A. M. Taylor, Miss R. I. Myers, Miss M. M. Morgan, Miss H. Baxter, Miss E. Groller, and Miss L. Richardson.

(From Miami Herald)

GRADUATING NURSES GUESTS AT LUNCHEON

Friends and Hospital Officials Also
Attend Annual Courtesy

Members of the graduating class of nurses from Jackson Memorial Hospital were entertained yesterday at luncheon by Dr. and Mrs. J. G. DuPuis at the White Belt Dairy. Staff officials of the hospital and other friends were guests with the 13 members of the graduating class who occupied seats of honor at the hosts' table.

The long tables were arranged in the recreation room of the administration building of the plant and had

decorations of garden flowers. The chicken dinner with accompaniments of fresh garden vegetables, papaya salad and strawberry shortcake were all products of the White Belt farm.

Dr. DuPuis in a short address welcomed the graduates. After the luncheon the guests were shown over the plant and farm. Mrs. DuPuis was assisted in serving by Mrs. John DuPuis, Jr. and Miss Cecilia and Miss Marie Weggerman.

Dr. A. J. McRae, superintendent; Miss G. H. Riley, superintendent of nurses; Miss Lula B. Payne and Miss Ruth Ayres, instructors; Miss Clara Powell, social service director; Miss Esma Choolton, anaesthetist; Mrs. A. G. Thiel, pharmacist; Miss May Treffer, historian, and Mrs. A. T. Foster, house mother, were the staff members attending. The luncheon for the graduating class is an annual courtesy from Dr. and Mrs. DuPuis.

(Miami Herald, 1929)

Dr. and Mrs. DuPuis Are Host To Nurses

Gave Luncheon Yesterday for Nursing Staff of Jackson Memorial Hospital

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. DuPuis entertained the nursing staff of Jackson Memorial Hospital yesterday at a luncheon given at the White Belt Dairy. Everything served was grown on the farm connected with the White Belt plant, except the celery, bread and coffee.

Dr. DuPuis made a talk in which he gave a resume of the history of the dairy, which he said was established primarily to provide Miami babies with the best of milk, and has grown from one cow to a herd of 750 and includes the state and national milk champions. Miss Mary Corbett, assistant superintendent, responded to his address of welcome. John L. Butts of the department of agriculture in the Dade County Agricultural High School, spoke on the

work of that institution, and Kean Irwin, also of the faculty of that school, gave two monologues. The luncheon was given in the recreation hall of the plant.

The menu included roasted chicken with dressing, celery, butter beans in cream, carrots, corn on the cob, mashed new potatoes, bread and butter, ice cream and cake, coffee and milk.

Those present were Kean Irwin, Miss Mary Corbett, Miss Louise Sheddian, Miss Nora Hawkins, Miss Agnes S. Hansen, Miss Elizabeth Meyer, Miss Della Kiser, Miss Hermione Campbell, Miss Nettie Bricker, A. C. Barrett, Miss Corinne Sneed, Miss Louise Mattison, Miss Maud Sulter, Miss Jennie Reid, Miss Sybil Cole, Miss A. C. Green, Miss Rose C. Mackey, Miss Mary C. Kennedy, Miss Grace Laird, Miss Jefferson Bell and John L. Butts.

Dr. and Mrs. DuPuis were assisted by their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John DuPuis, and others of their staff. After luncheon the dairy and plantation were inspected. Dr. and Mrs. DuPuis recently entertained the graduating class from Jackson Memorial Hospital at luncheon.

(Miami Herald, July 16, 1927)

DOCTORS ARE GUESTS IN WHITE BELT DAIRY

J. G. DuPuis, Owner and Operator of Noted Plant, Entertains Physicians

Dr. J. G. DuPuis, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Dade County in point of service, and owner and operator of the White Belt Dairy in N. W. Thirty-second Avenue, last night entertained several hundred members of the Dade County Medical Society in the hall of the main building of the dairy-farm plant.

Those attending were shown through the plant and told of the manner in which the dairy has become, as one speaker at the dinner which followed the inspection tour put it, "the finest institution of its kind in the South." The evening was concluded by an inspection of and demonstration in the bacteriological testing laboratory, the largest in Florida and one of the few of its type in this country operated by private enterprise.

The dinner tendered by Dr. DuPuis consisted, practically without exception, of products raised somewhere within the 1,000 acres comprising the White Belt Dairy, farm and employees' colony. The meal was served and entertainment provided during its progress by members of the staff of the dairy and farm.

A motion picture showing the prize cattle at the farm and the highly modern manner in which the milk is produced, kept clean and pure, and

delivered as milk which is classed as on a par with the highest grade milk produced in this country, was thrown on a screen in the dairy hall after the dinner.

Dr. R. C. Woodard, president of the medical society, presided over a business meeting of the organization conducted during the evening. The names of Dr. J. C. Turner of Miami and Dr. F. E. Herman of West Palm Beach were submitted and endorsed for recommendation to Governor Martin as appointees to vacancies on the state medical examining board.

Creation of a physicians' exchange for members of the society exclusively was urged, and Dr. M. J. Flipse submitted a report of progress in the movement to have nurses attend patients for 20 hours, when necessary.

Much interest was manifest in the report of Dr. Urcil Meyers, bacteriologist in charge of the White Belt laboratory, regarding his experience with the effects of various kinds of milk upon young rats. Three rats weighing 50 grams, he said, were fed for a period of 36 days on pasteurized milk, specially prepared raw milk and milk which had been brought to the boiling point, respectively. At the end of the 36 days, he declared, the boiled milk rat died, weighing 84 grams; the pasteurized rat weighed 97 grams, and the raw milk rat weighed 134 grams.

Tribute to Dr. DuPuis for his vision and energy in building the dairy from an establishment boasting only one cow to one of the largest and best equipped plants in the country was paid by older members of the society.

Dr. W. A. Claxton, chief of the city health division, also praised the work and products of Dr. DuPuis and his dairy.

DENTISTS

Dr. R. E. Chafer took up his residence in Miami July 2, 1896, and opened up the first dental office.

Other pioneer dentists who had settled in Miami prior and up to about the year 1908 were: Dr. E. McIvor, M. D., D. D. S.; Dr. Gillespie Enlow, D. D. S.; Dr. E. W. Lott, and Dr. M. D. L. Dodson.

OPTICIANS

O. W. Maynard, a graduate optician, had settled in Miami and was in business prior to 1908.

EARLY DRUG STORES

The Townley brothers were the first druggists in Miami, coming here in 1896 and opening a drug store in the old Miami Hotel Building and later at the corner of Avenue D and Twelfth Street (now Miami Avenue and Flagler Street) known as the Biscayne Drug Store.

The Red Cross Drug Store, located at Avenue C and Twelfth Street (now First Avenue and East Flagler Street), operated by W. G. Perry, was one of the earlier drug stores.

C. J. Ericson was another early pharmacist in this area and operated the Palm Pharmacy at 1214 Avenue D (now South Miami Avenue).

The Lemon City Drug Store was opened in November of 1898 on what is now Northeast 62nd Street, halfway between what is now Biscayne Boulevard and the Bay. Later, in 1902, it was moved to its present location, 6045 N. E. 2nd Avenue, a two-story concrete building, which was the first concrete building constructed north of Twelfth Street (now Flagler), where it has been in continuous operation for practically fifty years.



Lemon City Drug Store, erected 1902
—first concrete building north of
Flagler street.

The Dade Pharmacy was being operated prior to 1908 at 809 Avenue D (now North Miami Avenue).

The Royal Pharmacy, Inc., was being operated at 329 Twelfth Street (now Flagler Street) prior to 1908.

The druggists in the early days were most cooperative and congenial, carrying in their stocks practically all the chemicals and therapeutics in use at that time. They opened their stores early in the morning and remained open until late at night. When a physician needed a prescription filled late at night or in the wee hours of the morning, they would cheerfully get out of bed, go to their stores and fill the prescription without a grouch.

HISTORY OF THE FUNERAL BUSINESS

In Dade County—1896 - 1915

(Written By and From Facts Obtained By JACK J. COMBS)

The funeral business and its progress is an important factor in the life of any community, since it deals so closely with the sentimental and religious thoughts of its inhabitants. Gladstone once said: "Show me the manner in which a nation or a community cares for its dead, and I will measure with mathematical exactness the character of its people, their respect for the laws of the land, and their loyalty to high ideals." Funeral service means "Service to the living while properly and reverently caring for the dead."

Back in the early months in the year 1896 a Mr. Edwin Nelson, a pioneer of this county, decided that he would make the settlement of Miami his home. Miami at that time was not much more than a trading post, and the methods of burial of its dead were very crude and most undesirable.

After much consideration, Mr. Nelson opened a furniture store and undertaking establishment in May of that year—1896. It was housed in a small frame building located on what is now known as N. W. First Street, just west of North Miami Avenue. This establishment was the first of its kind in Dade County.

Miami began its magic growth almost from its beginning, and many people were attracted here because of its vast opportunities. Among those who came was a Mr. H. M. King. Mr. King arrived here in the latter part of 1897.

Mr. King, being a printer by trade, opened the King Printing Company on what is now known as the southwest corner of South Miami Avenue and First Street. Being an enterprising young man, in the latter part of 1898 he decided to open an undertaking parlor in conjunction with his printing business.

In 1901 Mr. King needed help in his growing business, so he employed a young Spanish-American War veteran to assist him in his undertaking business.

This young veteran had had hospital experience in the hospital service during the war. He had also had experience

in funeral work by virtue of his employment with Edwin Nelson.

From the records of the Miami City Cemetery it has been established that Edwin Nelson made the first interment, that of one H. Graham Branscomb, on July 20, 1897, and that on February 13, 1899, Mr. King made interment number 37, that of one Mrs. M. E. Budd.

Prior to the opening of the Miami City Cemetery, interments were made in churchyards and in the old Larkin Cemetery in South Miami, whose records—if any were kept—were found to be unavailable, after much time and search had been made for them. This is one of the factors which prompted the establishment of a cemetery by the City of Miami on a grant of land given to the city by the late Julia Tuttle. This cemetery, located between N. E. 18th and 19th Streets and North Miami Avenue and N. E. Second Avenue, is still in operation, and burials of members of “pioneer” families are still being made there.

The growth of the Magic City—Miami—continued, and its population was increasing so rapidly that Mr. Nelson decided to divorce his two businesses so that he could devote all of his time to his furniture business. In 1903 he sold his “Undertaking and Funeral Parlor” to a Mr. W. F. Miller, who moved it to 413 Twelfth Street—now known as West Flagler—about where Railey-Milam Hardware Store now stands. Mr. Miller operated this business very successfully in conjunction with his boating and fishing enterprises.

In 1903 the young Spanish-American War veteran, working with H. M. King Undertaking Company, decided to make this work his lifetime profession, so he attended the Clark School of Embalming. Upon completing the course of study and instructions he was licensed by the State of Florida to practice embalming and funeral directing. He was among the first to receive such a license. When he returned to Miami he went back to his work with Mr. King. This young veteran was Mr. Walter Hughes Combs.

In 1906 Mr. W. F. Miller decided to sell his “Undertaking Parlor,” which was then located on old Thirteenth Street between Avenue C and Avenue D, now known as S. E. First Street, between Miami Avenue and S. E. First Avenue, so that

he could devote all of his time to his boats and fishing business. So, on July 2, 1906, Mr. Combs bought the business.

Mr. Combs, a native of Hayesville, North Carolina, was reared and educated in Apopka, Florida. After the Spanish-American War he came to Miami to settle and get established in life in the fast-growing Magic City—Miami. He became associated with Mr. Edwin Nelson in the undertaking business. In 1901 Mr. Combs went to work with H. M. King and remained in his employ until he bought the Miller business in 1906.

About 1910 a Mr. John Skillman opened the Skillman Undertaking Company on what is now known as West Flagler Street just west of the Florida East Coast Railroad tracks. Mr. Skillman, an energetic young man, moved to Miami, and having faith in the future of this part of the country, decided to open his undertaking business and use the knowledge he had acquired while working in this type of business in the north.

In 1912 Mr. W. H. Combs opened Miami's first funeral home in a residence on the corner of Avenue C and Tenth Street, now known as N. E. First Avenue and Second Street.

Mr. H. M. King continued his printing and undertaking business until about 1912. Then he decided to devote all of his time to his undertaking business, so he sold his printing business and continued the H. M. King Undertaking Company. This he managed and operated for a few years longer, after which time he sold out to a Mr. Frank McGhan, and retired from business.

Mr. W. H. Combs, Sr., continued to be active in the Combs Funeral Home, now located at 1539 N. E. Second Avenue, until the time of his death, January 5, 1942. This Combs Funeral Home is still in operation under the direction and management of his sons, Walter H. Combs, Jr., and Jack J. Combs. This business is the first one started by Edwin Nelson in 1896, the first funeral business in Dade County.

On December 31, 1915, Dade County, as well as the growing city of Miami, was indeed proud of its three funeral establishments and their willingness to progress with the community. Then, as well as now, the manner in which the human dead were cared for and the service rendered to the living was and is still a very important factor in this, the American Plan of Life. Funeral service is, indeed, "Service to the living while properly and reverently caring for the dead."

SICKNESSES USUALLY AFFECTING THE EARLY POPULATION OF DADE COUNTY

With the exception of the few epidemics that have been related herein, it is not amiss to give a short synopsis of the general sicknesses confronting the early pioneer physicians. First let us exclude some that developed here in later years.

Hydrophobia (mad dog bite) was not observed in the early years.

Tetanus (lockjaw) was not observed for the first fifteen years of my practice and the first case observed was in a farm mule in the Arch Creek neighborhood.

The infections, of a catarrhal nature, were very mild and rarely exceeded the ordinary cold up until about 1909, when the tourist population began to increase during the winter months and we then had only a few cases develop into pneumonia until 1918 when the great scourge of haemolytic influenza hit Dade County inhabitants with a death-dealing blow. It was prevalent all over the United States. The army doctors classified it as camp pneumonia. However, this was a misleading diagnosis, and the following is a copy of a telegram which I forwarded to the Surgeon General in Washington, D. C., for his study and consideration. The death toll reached the proportions that the undertakers could not get around to take care of the dead.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

January 12, 1919

Surgeon General
Washington, D. C.

My observation after six weeks' experience with this terrific death-dealing epidemic should not be classed as pneumonia, as it is a new and rare infection, best results of preserving life in this epidemic is to place patients in bed and keep them at uniform temperature until all active symptoms disappear. Very few deaths follow this precaution.

J. G. DUPUIS, M. D., Lemon City.

During this influenza epidemic some of the patients would be talking rationally with their physicians and within a few

minutes would pass out into death. Those who took sick with this serious infection and went to bed and maintained a uniform temperature until the disease passed its climax overcame the infection and got well. A very large percentage of those who got up and felt they had only a cold suffered a relapse and died suddenly within twenty-four hours.

Sporadic cases of diphtheria occasionally were observed even far out into the rural sections.

Gonorrhea infection was more or less routine in certain classes of people and the treatment in those days was long and drawn out, and there was a question as to whether some of the cases were really cured, even though there was no discharge and the patient was dismissed as cured.

Hookworm infection was very rare but as immigrants from other sections of the South populated this territory, hookworm infection became a menace, largely among the newcomers.

Pellagra was not a common disease among the very early settlers of Dade County. However, about 1908 up to 1915 there was a large influx into Dade County from upper sections, including Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, and then we had occasion to observe a considerable number of cases which came in from the above sections.

Creeping larvæ, an infection similar to hookworm, infecting the feet and hands, usually contracted from moist dirt and from dew on the grasses, was unknown in this territory for many years, but it is now very prevalent.

Obstetrics was a major part of the early practitioners' practice as in the territory covered from the north to south end of Dade County practically all patients in the early years were confined at their homes as there were no hospitals to which they could be taken. On one occasion in the vicinity of Buena Vista (N. E. 36th Street and Second Avenue) area, from 7 p. m. to 8 a. m. I attended five different mothers, each in her own home, each giving birth to a normal baby. In the early days, in difficult cases of rigidity of the osuteri muscles, the practice was to administer one-fourth grain morphine sulphate and 1/150-grain atrophine sulphate, and when the muscles became relaxed, labor pains were of short duration, and with a few whiffs of chloroform a brand new baby was born. In those

early days of practice in Dade County \$15-\$25 was the routine fee charged for delivery of babies.

The morphine and chloroform relaxed the patient and preserved the perineum, and prevented ruptures of the soft tissues. There were but few lacerations to repair with needle and sutures.

Most of the chronic cases were of a varied nature, largely in elderly people who immigrated to this territory seeking health or because of the climatic conditions.

At that time the early physician, due to the distance between calls, was compelled to carry a good supply of medicines and surgical equipment.

Having reported a few cases of early surgery under separate headings, it may be well to state at this time that in practically all shock cases and also preceding surgical operations, the practice at that time was to administer one-fourth grain morphine sulphate and 1/150-grain atrophine sulphate. The anesthetic was chloroform. Both of these agents were routine in practice, both in obstetrics and surgery, and in my wide experience I have never observed a bad result from the use of chloroform, and most of the time it was given by some person other than a doctor or anesthetist.

The infantile diseases such as mumps, chickenpox and measles among children were frequent in the early days. However, a physician was rarely ever called in the treatment of these childhood diseases. No doubt the salubrious climate helped the recovery of these cases without professional assistance.

Whooping cough was a rare occurrence in this territory in the early days and was usually free of complications, and usually of a mild nature.

When Miami began to take on the activities of a boom town in 1912, 1913 and 1914, and thereafter, visitors from all the states in the union came here by all modes of travel and infectious diseases consumed the greater part of the general practitioners' activities.

MALARIA

Malaria was not prevalent south of Fort Lauderdale. However, in the upper part of the county, in the tomato picking and packing season, which was later in the spring than in the southern part of Dade County, some malaria of an acute kind was prevalent. In the latter part of April, May and June many of the young people who were through with the packing and shipping of tomatoes in the southern area went to Pompano, Boynton, Delray and other points in that section to work in the packing houses.

A great many of them came down with acute malarial infection. However, when these infected individuals returned to their homes in this community, it did not cause a general outbreak in this section. Evidently because there were no *stegomyia* mosquitoes in this area.

DENGUE FEVER

During the year 1898 and for many years thereafter, up until about 1916, there were a great many cases of dengue fever -- sometimes called breakbone fever -- a filtrable virus transmitted by the bite of the *ædes ægypti* and *ædes albopictus* mosquitoes.

This sporadic infection occurred at any time of the year. Of the many cases in Dade County only a few developed the classical rash as described in the textbooks. Neither did they have the excruciating acute pains except in rare cases. Perhaps this particular infection was never laboratory confirmed in the early days in this area.

The general symptoms were so similar to acute influenza without the bronchial symptoms that its diagnosis was very difficult and many cases were diagnosed as passive influenza.

DIARRHEA (CHOLERA INFANTUM)

Diarrhea (*cholera infantum*), sometimes called green stool infection in infants and children, assumed epidemic pro-

portions in the months of August, September and October—more particularly following the period after the infants were weaned from their mothers' breasts, between the ages of 10 to 18 months.

The symptoms developed rapidly with green stools, emaciation, nausea, vomiting and general dehydration of the infant patients. Children in both poor and wealthy families were affected almost equally. A great percentage of deaths in infants and young children were due to this hazardous and fatal infection.

With the advent of proper sanitation of utensils, and more nourishing food and a wholesome nutritional milk supply following the weaning period and the months thereafter, this disease was eliminated, or better said, prevented.

POLIOMYELITIS

Early in January of the year 1908 a white male infant, age 18 months, living in the Buena Vista area (now N. E. Second Avenue and 37th Street), suffered a slight fever, with watery discharge from the nose, and on the third day the left shoulder and arm became limp and paralyzed. His parents thought that his arm was dislocated at the shoulder. However, after seeing him for two days, I told them that he had paralysis of the muscles and that the arm would remain practically the same with but little improvement.

Along in March of the same year a 5½-year-old white male child became paralyzed in the left leg from the hip down.

Within thirty days two other children were similarly paralyzed. Their ages were eight and twelve years of age, living within the same community, and all of them within three miles of each other.

The last two cases I have lost record of after 44 years. However, the first two cases, the infant and the 5½-year-old child, both are living. The 18-month-old infant's left arm and shoulder now shows considerable atrophy. However, he has medium use of arm and shoulder.

The 5½-year-old child is now 49 years old, and while his paralyzed leg is smaller than the good one, he has ordinarily

good use of it. These cases occurred within a small area and within a few weeks of each other. I reported the same to Dr. J. Y. Porter, state health officer, and Dr. J. M. Jackson, State Board of Health representative, and they visited these homes after the acute stage was passed and the patients had regained their health other than the paralysis, but so far as I know they made no statistical report of this infection, which is now known as poliomyelitis in medical literature.

My observations from 1898 to 1908 were that I had never observed any similar cases to the four cases herein reported, and I have been in continuous general practice at the same location for 44 years since the above cases, and I have not observed any similar cases as above reported. My conclusions were then, and are now, sporadic outbreak of poliomyelitis. However, at that early date the word poliomyelitis was not recognized as it is today. It was my observation that Dr. Porter, Dr. Jackson and myself were fully aware that it was a sporadic epidemic of poliomyelitis, from which all patients recovered, and two that I know are still living in this community, are able-bodied, working citizens, with the exception of the slight handicaps above mentioned. The other two cases I have not been able to locate or trace.

TRAINED ANESTHETISTS

In the early 90's up until about 1915 there were no trained Anesthetists available in Dade County. Naturally, we had to call upon our fellow Physicians, a trained nurse, or layman to assist in keeping the patient anesthized during surgical operations. Laymen were perhaps more frequently used in the rural districts than either nurses or physicians.

It has been my experience in my early operations that chloroform was used on practically all occasions, as I have previously remarked.

I have never seen a disastrous result from the use of chloroform as an anesthetic. While it is not permitted to be used in hospitals in these modern times. In the early days it was a wonderful anesthetic when administered with a certain amount of oxygen during the inhalation preventing usual hazards reported from its use.

I have used a square carton, with a cotton pad in the bottom, with a few drops of chloroform at a time dropped therein and the carton placed over the nostrils, availing the patient four corners of the carton for inlet and outlet of free air carrying oxygen and mixing with the fumes of chloroform, has proven a wonderful anesthetic even in long and difficult operations.

EARLY SURGERY

Much has been written about "kitchen table surgery" on frontiers elsewhere in the United States; but that such emergencies existed in such a lush, newly-developed area as Dade County may come as a surprise to many. In the nineties and up to around 1915, when there were no trained anesthetists in Dade County, surgical patients were given anesthetics by an M. D. or a nurse, or, in emergencies, by a layman.

Before there was a hospital in Dade County, and before hard-surfaced roads and automobiles were with us, the pioneer doctor was called upon to exert the greatest resourcefulness. My own experiences as a surgeon here during the Dade County era of "kitchen table surgery" were no doubt typical of those of my colleagues, so I shall relate a few cases which can be considered typical of those times.

Shoulder Amputation

One of my first emergency operations under the primitive frontier conditions was a shoulder amputation performed on the ground by the light of a lightwood-knot fire which kept the sterilizing tub boiling. This was also my first amputation in practice.

The story of this operation, which took place on November 20, 1901, illustrates not only the difficulties involved in the actual performance of such an operation but also the awful suspense involved in getting ready—a suspense resulting from lack of quick communication, transportation, sanitation and hospitalization.

When I was called to this case, a 28-year-old colored woman suffering from a gunshot wound, I reached her by walking for a mile and a half along a sandy path winding through palmettoes and rock. When I reached the woman, whose name was Minna Dorsey, I found she had been struck with a bullet from a 38-caliber Winchester rifle. She had had her arms thrown up so that the bullet had entered the elbow of the left arm, penetrating the humerus to the shoulder and completely destroying the humerus.

After examining her wound and viewing the patient's predicament, I realized the impossibility of trying to get help of another doctor from Miami as there were no roads to travel and by the time assistance could be had it would be too late. Therefore, there was only one course to pursue. I had to go back to my office for towels, bandages, cotton and what few extra surgical instruments I had and then return to the patient.

Two colored women assisted me by making a lightwood-knot fire under a washtub for the sterilization of towels and instruments. They kept the water boiling and handed me what few instruments I had as I needed them. It was beginning to get dark and two farmers came along leading their mules, after a full day of plowing. They were Jim Huble and W. A. Filer, who volunteered to help. I instructed one of these men how to give chloroform, the anesthetic but he stayed on the job only about ten minutes when he began to get sick. Both of these men then left for their homes, stating, "they couldn't stand to look on such a scene."

I then instructed one of the colored women, who was more intelligent than the other one, to give the chloroform. I amputated the patient's arm at the shoulder, by the light of the fire under the washpot, while she was lying on a sheet on the ground. I returned the next morning to visit this woman and was delighted to see her alive. Within a short time she made a complete recovery. Working with her one arm, she carried on her work as a laundress for many years.

Surgery by Lantern Light on the Naked Ground

Another example of outdoor surgery, this time performed by the light of a lantern, took place late one evening in 1902. Neither Mrs. DuPuis nor I shall ever forget this patient, an

orphaned colored boy about eleven years of age, for after his recovery we were to provide him with a home for several years.

The boy had been kicked on the forehead by a horse late in the evening at the Dade County convict camp, which was located just west of the Florida East Coast Railway between Fulford and Ojus.

I was sent for and arrived about 8:30 p. m. The wound on his forehead was in the shape of a half moon, the size of the pointed end of the horse's shoe, about two and a half inches horizontally and about one-half inch perpendicular, crushing the frontal bone and traumatizing the soft tissue over the area struck by the horse's shoe.

The only operating table I had available was on the naked ground, with the boy lying on his back. Will Bush, one of the convict guards, gave him an occasional whiff of chloroform, and after getting him under the influence of the anesthesia, also giving him one-quarter grain morphine and 150th grain of atrophine to keep him under complete relaxation.

By lantern light the fragments of shattered bone were carefully removed, the bony edges smoothed off and the soft tissues approximated layer by layer. Elijah Bush, another convict guard, held the lantern.

At that time we had no antitoxin against tetanus available. However, as stated in another chapter, I had not seen a case of tetanus during the first fifteen or twenty years of my practice in Dade County.

Fortunately, this boy was not affected by tetanus although it was a horse's shoe which had given him an almost death-dealing kick on his forehead.

He was kept quiet under sedatives for approximately five days in a semi-conscious condition. I stated to the operator of the convict camp, this boy may recover and have good sense and he may not. As he has no relatives, if you agree, I will take him to my home and continue his treatments. He apparently was an orphan boy and had no guardian or anyone to assume responsibility so far as we could ascertain.

Within a few weeks this boy showed normal reactions mentally and physically. His wound healed as though he had been operated on by an experienced plastic surgeon. He con-

tinued to live with me for two or more years and acted as errand boy and washed the dishes for his keep.

A short time afterward my wife took a vacation to visit her mother in Kentucky. W. J. Smith, a bachelor from Alabama, came out to spend his vacation at my home during Mrs. DuPuis' absence.

This colored boy, Herbert Pride by name, went into the kitchen one evening while Mr. Smith and myself were finishing our supper and turned on the kerosene stove in preparation for washing the dishes. He left the room for a few minutes and when he returned the kerosene had run over the stove and on the floor and when he lit the stove it blazed up to the ceiling and flames covered a large area of the floor.

This boy had presence of mind not to run away but came into the room in which Mr. Smith and I were eating our supper and announced, "That the stove was on fire." Mr. Smith and I threw the whole thing out of the second-story window into the street.

If this boy had not told us of the fire, the whole house could have burned down, and I was very appreciative and thanked him for his intelligence, and thoughtfulness, in calling our attention to this calamity instead of taking to his heels and running away in fright.

This boy stayed with us for several years and grew up to be a big boy. He decided to go out and make his own way in the world when he was about fifteen years of age. When he was about thirty years of age he came back to visit us and stated that he was the "chief cook on one of the through passenger trains to New York." He was well dressed and well mannered.

This accident, or disaster, of being kicked by a horse suffered by a colored boy did not cost the county of Dade one cent, and no doubt this boy learned his trade of "chief cook" beginning from instructions given by my wife in our kitchen.

Penetrating Wound of the Skull

Then there was that May 24, 1905, when a pair of automobile pliers served me well as a surgical instrument. Sheriff John Frohock had brought a negro convict, Jim Martin, to my office about 8 p. m. for surgical attention. This man was being

chased by his assailant in a running fight. His adversary caught up with him and drove a very large knife blade into the back of the occiput part of his skull, breaking off the end of the knife blade, leaving about one-half inch of the blade penetrating the skull, and breaking off beneath the outer surface of the skull.

I placed this man on the office table and chiseled away enough bone from the side of the knife blade and took a pair of automobile pliers and extracted the knife blade from the skull, closed the wound and the patient recovered without further treatment.

Rattlesnake Bite Case

No medical memoirs of a frontier surgeon would be complete without the history involving rattlesnake bites. Having had three cases of rattlesnake bite in the early days, of which all three recovered under treatment, I am going to recite one of these cases more or less in detail.



1. Showing entrance of the rattlesnake's venomous fangs.
2. Showing some disfigurement and deep fissured scar resulting from the gangrenous destruction of the venom.

On September 20, 1905, a young white man, twenty-six years of age, while using a sickle blade cutting weeds in the Biscayne prairie about four miles north of Lemon City, was struck by a huge rattlesnake on his left leg, just below the knee, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

He immediately got on his bicycle and rode hurriedly towards my office. However, by the time he reached the residence of S. J. Peters (the father of Dr. Edgar Peters), a distance of nearly three miles, he collapsed from exhaustion. I was sent for and saw him about 6 p. m.

He was suffering from exhaustion, fright, shock and the hurried exertion of riding a distance of nearly three miles over a rough, winding wagon trail. The toxic effect of the venom was readily visible. I stayed with him throughout the entire night. Treatment consisting of specific echinacia, one tea-

spoonful every hour for four doses. Thereafter every two hours for four doses, and 1/60-grain strychnine sulphate hypodermically every two hours during the night. About 4 a. m. the following morning it looked like he was going to leave this earth for his final resting place—having developed a very depressed condition of his heart, very rapid and feeble pulse and shallow breathing. This condition lasted about one hour and then his symptoms began to gradually improve over the next three to four hours, with the treatment modified thereafter with longer periods between dosage and smaller amounts.

This individual remained very sick and about the tenth day, when he was expected to be out and around, his **body** became swollen from the diaphragm down to the end of his toes, and his body was so swollen it looked like his hide would **burst**. He ran a temperature up to this time of from one to two degrees and the swelling persisted.

His lower left leg began to show a localization and gangrenous destruction of tissue, including the following three



The deadly Florida rattlesnake—snapped while taking a snooze in the warm sunshine.

muscles, the tibialis anticus, extensor longus digitorum and the extensor proprius hallucis. From their origin to the end of the toes was gangrenous, black as soot, and were removed surgically, section by section; even the tendons at the distal end of the toes were gangrenous and were removed. The periosteum of the affected side of the tibia had to be removed. The stifling odor from the gangrenous mass of muscular tissue was so intense I could actually smell it before entering his house. During this period of gangrenous action his temperature was constantly between 102 and 104 degrees.

A very peculiar anatomical phenomenon, the skin and subcutaneous facia were not affected by the venom which caused the gangrenous destruction of the aforementioned group of muscles and periosteum.

Approximately the fiftieth day the swelling and œdema subsided from his entire body, temperature returned to normal and a complete recovery was the result, the only incapacity to the extension of his lower left leg being that he has a slight slinging motion forward when he walks today. This man is living today, is seventy-three years of age and resides in the same place as he did forty-eight years ago when struck by a huge rattlesnake.

The above picture, which was taken forty-eight years afterwards, shows clearly the entrance of the snake's venomous fangs and the result of the gangrenous destruction of tissue above described, including the periosteum of the outer side of the tibia, showing disfigurement and deep-fissured scar resulting from the destruction from the venom.

Kitchen Table and Pocket Knife

Kitchen table surgery, for which a layman administered the anesthetic and for which I used a pocket knife, was a necessary ordeal for a fifteen-year-old boy at Hallandale one October night in 1905. In the late afternoon I was called to attend him after he had been injured in the arm by a shotgun blast.

Driving by horse and buggy to Hallandale, a distance of ten miles, and then west another four miles over a wagon road, I arrived after dark. The boy's right arm had been shot through the elbow and humerus. By lantern light on the kitchen table of a small shack I prepared the patient for amputation. I enlisted the aid of a young man to give the anesthesia (chloroform). Not having a surgical knife of sufficient size, I borrowed a pocket knife from one of the farmers present and after it had been sharpened and sterilized I used it as an important part of my surgical equipment.

About the time that I began sawing off the humerus, my anesthetist said that he was getting sick. I asked him to step outside and get some fresh air. After finishing the operation by myself I opened the door of the shack and discovered my

anesthetist lying face down on the ground asleep. This young man in later life became county superintendent of public instruction of Broward County.

CRUSHED SKULL

On January 10, 1910, the road gang of the Florida East Coast Railway were working up at Biscayne (now above Miami Shores) and one of the workmen struck another darky over the parietal bone, antierally posterially, with a track wrench, an iron wrench some six feet long, used to tighten bolts on the rails. The foreman of the gang brought him down to Lemon City on a hand car and asked me if I would take care of the injured man. I told him that this man was seriously injured, and suggested that he send him to the hospital at St. Augustine; that his skull was crushed about one inch wide, a distance of from four to six inches. He replied, "If I send this man to St. Augustine he is going to die, and there is going to be trouble. If you will take care of him I will see that your bill is paid."

I made arrangements for his admittance in the Friendly Hospital, and this was one of my first surgical cases *there*. He was admitted that night and appropriate medication given to tide him over without further shock, and early the next morning he was put on the table in the improvised operating room. Dr. John L. North administered the anesthetic and Miss Willie May took care of the sterilization of towels, instruments, etc., and assisted in the operation. The bony depression was pried up and preserved as much as could be, the greater part having to be removed and the edges smoothed. As the operation proceeded, posterially in the wound there were drippings of what proved to be brain substance, dropping on the table, and upon further examination, with blunt-end forceps, two spicules of bone approximately one inch long were discovered driven directly posterially into his brain. These were carefully removed with blunt-end hemostatic forceps. The wound was closed with all tissues approximated.

This man left the hospital on the fifth day, and was back in the bunk car standing on the sidetrack at Arch Creek when I called on him the tenth day, and his wound was healing nicely.

The foreman was as good as his word, and paid me a \$100 bill for my services.

About five years afterward a tall, six-foot mulatto negro, well dressed, called at my office and asked me, "If I was Dr. DuPuis." I told him I was. He asked me, "If I would shake hands with a nigger," and I asked him why he should ask me such a question. He stooped over and pointed to his wound, and said, "You saved my life. I want to shake your hand in appreciation while I am living." He was at that time a porter for the Pullman service and the Florida East Coast Railway.

GUNSHOT WOUND

On April 16, 1914, Dr. Mary Freeman phoned me from Perrine that a man had been shot in the abdomen with a revolver, and was on his way to Friendly Hospital, and asked me to take charge of the case, and that she would accompany him to Miami.

Dr. Freeman arrived with the patient about 2 p. m., a white man, M. W. Miller, 34 years of age. He had been shot with a 32-caliber pistol in the epigastrium just below the diaphragm, the bullet ranging downward, angling through the abdomen and intestines, lodging in the lower lateral part of the left pelvis.

This man was placed on the table and Dr. P. T. Skaggs administered the anesthetic. Dr. W. S. Gramling was my assistant and Dr. Freeman looked on. Miss Willie May took care of the sterilization of towels, instruments, etc., necessary for the operation. His abdomen was opened at the wound downward, and before we were through with the operation the incision extended to the lower extremity of the abdomen. We found the small intestines were penetrated with a 32-caliber pistol bullet 13 times. These wounds were repaired one at a time, and that section of the intestines laid between warm towels. Another section of intestines was picked up and we found where the bullet had penetrated through the small intestines, also with direct and some angling wounds through the intestines. Some of these wounds were directly through the bowel, some diagonally.

When the ninth wound had been located and repaired, Dr. Gramling said, "Dr. DuPuis, hurry up." I told him that if I made one error in stitching we would have a dead man on our hands and it would be better to go slow and take our time.

When the thirteenth wound through the small intestine was located and repaired, all of this patient's small intestines lay between warm towels outside of his abdomen. Any and all fecal matter that could be located was carefully removed, his intestines were carefully replaced, the abdominal incision was closed and he was given morphine, one-eighth of a grain, to keep him in a stupor for the next 72 hours, dosage being reduced thereafter. On the fifth day he was given 2 ounces of hot castor oil and the result was a free evacuation.

On the fourteenth day I was in my grove in Lemon City and this patient walked out into the grove, shook hands and thanked me for what I had done for him. He told me he was going back to Wisconsin the next day. This friendly handshake was my remuneration for the services rendered.

PREVENTION OF MURDER BY POST MORTEM

A Mrs. Mary E. Philbrick, white, age 68, was treated in my office in February, 1913, for streptococcus throat infection which was apparently relieved after two office visits.

She had married a man, a German chemist, about 42 years of age, a Mr. Grumstrump.

On December 23, 1913, she and her husband and friends and near-relatives were having supper about two miles west of my office. While she was at the table, eating, her head dropped on the table, and she was dead, without a murmur.

Dr. Thomas Otto, who was then a youthful lad of about 16 years of age, was sitting at the table beside Mrs. Grumstrump. He lifted her head out of her plate and was requested to summon me to the scene. He ran all the way to my office and all the way back, over a sandy trail and rocky trail.

When I arrived at the scene, about 7 p. m., two gentlemen, Mr. Charles Schmidt and Mr. William Greuner, who were friends or near-relatives of the deceased, had come to the conclusion that her husband must have administered a dose of lethal poison for the purpose of obtaining her money, as she

was considered a wealthy woman. Her husband was some 26 years younger, and it was rumored that he had married her for her money. These relatives had shotguns ready to eliminate Mr. Grumstrump, and were accusing him of murder.

After some arguing I persuaded them to sit down and listen to a little reasoning; that no one could tell exactly how Mrs. Grumstrump had died without a post-mortem; to put down their guns, and that I would perform a post-mortem examination and ascertain what caused her death.

On December 24, 1913, the post-mortem was performed, and the findings were that the infection that caused the streptococcus throat had persistently activated itself within the inside of the left auricle of the heart and the inflammatory process had practically destroyed the muscular wall of the left auricle and the same had ruptured, causing spontaneous death of this individual.

Dr. Edgar Peters was called into consultation to observe and verify the findings of this post-mortem and convince Mrs. Grumstrump's relatives that she was not murdered, but died of a natural cause.

For the record I will state that I had two other similar cases, one aged 49 and the other aged 69, within the same year. Both died calmly, without a struggle, while asleep in their beds.

Posting these two cases, their deaths were caused by endocarditis, both having been treated previously for streptococcus throat infection.

These cases are recalled with two thoughts in mind, that calmness and proper advice from the physician in charge did prevent an inexcusable, premeditated murder of an innocent man. Also that post-mortem examinations will reveal and verify a true and intelligent diagnosis as to the cause of death.

OBSTETRICS—MY FIRST FORCEPS CASE

In 1902, I was called to attend the wife of a merchant at Ojus, Florida. Travelling by horse and buggy I arrived at the patient's home about 10:30 A. M.

This case was a primipara, age 24, and had been in labor about six hours. After examination, the position of the baby was in a normal position. The uterus was well dilated, head resting against the pelvic floor. This patient was in a state of complete inertia.

Manual massage was applied over the abdomen with application of ice externally, but brought no response of uterine contraction. At that time Pituitrin was unknown.

My assistants were the husband and an elderly white woman who was employed by the family to take care of the house in a general way as a practical nurse during the mother's confinement. After an hour there was no encouragement that uterine contraction would pick up and there was no response in the mother's efforts to deliver her infant.

I told the husband there was nothing to do but to deliver the baby with forceps. As the position of the infant's head against the floor of the pelvis, if allowed to remain in that position, would cause the death of the child.

I asked the elderly woman in attendance to put on a full bucket of water and heat to boiling, that I must sterilize my forceps and have some sterile water at hand. After waiting about twenty minutes I went into the kitchen to see if the water was boiling. Upon entering the kitchen, there was no water on the stove, nor was the elderly woman anywhere to be found. She had quietly left without saying a word; but after leaving had remarked to one of the nearby residents, "She did not believe in any such doings as that doctor was going to do."

I explained the situation to the husband, who was familiar with the kitchen and got the water boiling. I also told him that he would have to assist me in giving the chloroform under my directions, to relax the patient. He was very cooperative. Hav-

ing sterilized the forceps, and placing the patient cross-ways on the bed, with a sheet attached to each ankle and foot, and then drawn up behind the neck and over the shoulders, placed the patient in a favorable position wherein I could use all sanitary precautions possible under the circumstances and sit on a chair to operate.

I then applied the forceps, placing them in a position which I felt was in the proper position over the infant's head and with intermittent traction on the forceps, within about thirty minutes was successful in delivering a 10½-pound baby boy. It was to my delight he was breathing and after routine stimulation gave his first cry.

The baby was not bruised nor were there any contusions where the forceps were applied and neither was the perineum of the mother lacerated. I felt very proud of my first forceps operation.

The mother recuperated nicely without any infection and the baby thrived on the milk from his mother's breast. Today, this child is one of the successful business men of Dade County.

This is only one of many instances where it was necessary to use forceps in obstetrical practice in the early days, without the advantage of hospitals or trained assistants and in the bedroom of the patient's home.

During the many years of my obstetrical practice many amusing incidents occurred and I will relate the following true happening.

In attending a mother in labor and after the birth of the baby, the assistant midwife, an elderly white woman, said to me "Doctor, don't put your foot too far under the bed as there is a sharp axe under there." My curiosity was immediately aroused and I asked her, what is the idea of putting a sharp axe under the bed of this patient. She replied, "It is to cut the after pains, sir."

A TRUE HISTORY OF A HEROIC BATTLE FOR LIFE OF A 14-YEAR-OLD BOY WITH A HUGE ALLIGATOR

It was a hot summer afternoon in July, 1911, that Jimmy McNabb, then about 14 years of age, and his brother, Robert, about 12 years of age, who had just returned to their home in Pompano, Florida, after a trip to Colorado, with their friend, Everette Green, also of Pompano, decided to go down to the old swimming hole—in reality the waterway known as the East Coast Canal at Pompano—where those boys since early childhood had gone swimming.

Arriving at the old familiar spot, near the bridge, the boys donned their bathing suits. All were excellent swimmers and had for several years been practicing underwater swimming. It was agreed that they would dive off the pilings together and swim under water to the other side, a distance of about 30 feet, and see who could make it across first.



The boys, Jimmy, Robert and Everette, all dove in the canal together and started across, swimming under the water, which was about seven feet deep at this point. Jimmy had just opened his eyes under the water after diving in and taking a few strokes toward the other side, when in front of him were a lot of bubbles. Before he could make up his mind what they were, a huge alligator, coming towards him under the water, closed his large, strong jaws over his head and tried to swallow him, at the same time rising to the surface of the water and making a tremendous splashing with his tail.

Jimmy McNabb, age 12, Pompano, Florida.
Escaped from Jaws of huge Alligator.

Jimmy, being of slight build, weighing only about 75 pounds, was an excellent swimmer, and upon reaching the surface was fighting with his hands, trying to free his head from between the alligator's jaws. For some unknown reason the alligator released him momentarily and he hollered at his companions, who were coming across the bridge, that he was being attacked by an alligator.

At that moment the 'gator's tremendous jaws came down on Jimmy's head and again pulled him to the bottom of the canal for the second time, during which time the 'gator was turning over and over under the water, churning and splashing the water with his tail.



A huge bull alligator.

Jimmy was all this time fighting with his hands at the alligator's jaws, and by some miracle the 'gator opened his jaws and Jimmy was able to get away, taking a few strokes toward the bank of the canal and trying to get out of the water. At the water's edge the 'gator reared across his back, slashing his enormous tail, its jaws striking Jimmy on the left shoulder. The 'gator also snapped his big jaws and bit him on the left shoulder. By this time his brother, Robert, and Everette Green were at the edge of the bank, white with fright, trying to help him. Everette made a pass at the 'gator with a board and Jimmy was able to get out of the canal. The 'gator continued to swim around in the water at the bank's edge, which was red from Jimmy's blood.

Jimmy's fingers and hands were lacerated from the teeth and jaws of the 'gator where he had tried to pry the 'gator's jaws from his head, and were bleeding. There were teeth wounds, lacerations and bruises on his neck and head, and his left shoulder was torn open and bleeding. He was taken to

the hospital at Fort Lauderdale, where, after two weeks, he recuperated and was back home again. The only ill effects suffered by Jimmy from this terrifying experience with a ten-foot alligator under water was about one year later, when the wound on his left shoulder swelled up and had to be lanced every three or four months and drained of large amounts of pus.

The same afternoon of Jimmy's heroic battle for his life with this monstrous alligator the bridgetender located and shot the 'gator, and it measured 10 feet long. For many years little Jimmy carried a picture of this 'gator in his wallet.

Today, some 27 years later, little Jimmy is Mr. James McNabb, a representative and respected citizen of Pompano, Florida, and carries the scars on his left shoulder and head to prove that he conquered a savage alligator in deadly combat when only 14 years of age.



**Mr. Jimmy McNabb of Pompano, Florida,
Who Defeated the Alligator (taken 1952)**

Editor's Note: The above is true, and every individual should read it with appreciation to learn to swim and to keep calm, with a determination to win in any conflict or emergency which might arise in life's journey. As did little Jimmy McNabb, 14 years old, on the day he met in battle and won over this vicious and bloodthirsty alligator, and all may proclaim this boy, Jimmy McNabb, a living hero.—J. G. DuPuis, M. D.

SEMINOLE INDIANS

The Seminole Indians in the early days, about 1900, frequently visited Brickell Point, Lemon City and Fort Lauderdale, as these were trading points for their wares of alligator hides, bird plumes and otter furs. Unfortunately, unscrupulous persons took advantage of them and furnished them wyomi (firewater) and these confiding people were many times robbed of their wares, which was their only way of getting money to buy the necessities of life.



Prize Indian babies had their day at Musa Isle, Miami, when children of the Seminole tribe were entered into the second Seminole Indian baby contest. Dr. J. G. DuPuis is shown examining the babies.

Generally these people were shy of white medicine men. However, in June of 1907 one Tom Tiger, aged 42, had succumbed with general dropsy, and the Indian medicine man had requested that I visit their camp in the Everglades west of Fulford at their annual Indian corn dance. The late Mr. R. E. McDonald operated a trading post at Fulford, and he accompanied me out to the Indians' camp.

After examining this Indian patient I found the history and symptoms indicated too much firewater in past years. I

prescribed for him and the Indian medicine man sent a messenger in to get the medicine. Within a few weeks he had recuperated enough to walk and ride, and came to my office every two weeks. He was tapped and 14 quarts of fluid drained from his abdomen. Within two to three months he showed signs of eliminating normally, and kept up the treatment. Within six months he was well again and remained in good health for many, many years.

This one patient and the results obtained by the white medicine man gained for me the confidence and friendship of the Indians from far and near as a physician. Over the past half-century a mutual understanding and appreciation has existed for the many services rendered them, and I have had opportunity wherein many pleasant relations and friendships have been developed among these wonderful people who have lived in the woods and subsisted practically on the game contained therein and have developed a new specie of physique which is out of the ordinary in the development of physical fitness of manhood and womanhood. Today a majority of the Seminoles are capable of earning their living as well as if they had the advantage of a college education. The women, with their skill and handiwork for sewing and patterns of dress materials, are a challenge to the imagination for accuracy as to exactness of pattern, measure and color.

The Indian corn dance which I attended was a show within itself, entertainment of its kind for every second of each performance.

In a circle of thirty to forty Indians paraded usually on one foot, then the other, rifle upright over the shoulder and chanting songs of their tribe. At a certain juncture of the ceremonial dance all guns were fired straight into the sky. About 2:30 p. m. a terrific thunderstorm arrived, spitting lightning and roaring thunder beyond description. Promptly the dance broke up and those participating sat under trees or a bush, their gun in hand, with face bowed to the earth and remained in this position until the skies were clear of thunder and lightning.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION—NO UNDERTAKER NEEDED

On September 5, 1908, Captain William Goode, supervisor of the Dade County convict camp, telephoned me late in the evening that there had been an accidental explosion of a large quantity of dynamite and that five convicts were missing and blown to pieces and requested that I come to the camp early next morning to investigate and make a written report.

Upon my arrival next morning I ascertained that a large quantity of dynamite used for blasting rock in the construction of roads was kept in a small shed about 50 yards from the main administration building; that shortly after the convicts had quit work the evening before this dynamite shed had mysteriously blown up and five convicts had been the victims of the explosion. Fortunately, the main crew of convicts had gone into the mess hall for supper, of which there were 50 or more.

Upon examination of the premises for several hundred yards on the ground and occasionally in the pine trees there were fragments of human skin and tissue, but no evidence of any pieces of clothing, human bones, heads, arms or torsos. It was evident that their bodies were literally blown to smithereens. This was as near annihilation of human bodies as I had ever expected to see.

My written report was an easy one to make. There was no grand jury, secret service or other investigation by local or federal authorities on this accidental explosion which killed five convicts and completely destroyed their bodies. No undertaker expense was necessary to be incurred.

A MIRACULOUS RECOVERY FROM 22 SKELETAL FRACTURES CAUSED IN AIRPLANE CRASH

On March 25, 1938, a bright, sunny day, about 11 a. m., I was driving my automobile south on N. E. Second Avenue below N. E. 49th Street. For some reason or other I looked up into the sky and saw a small airplane approximately 2,000 feet high had begun a nosedive straight down, and it was only a matter of seconds before it struck the ground. Coming down between a large cocoanut tree and house just in front of the concrete steps of the side entrance, striking the side of the house, approximately 150 feet west of N. E. Second Avenue and 47th Street.

Immediately driving to the scene of the accident in less than minutes, I found a large excited crowd had already gathered at the scene of the crash.

The pilot was wedged head downward in the wreckage of the cockpit, and two big strapping fellows that had preceded me to the scene, each having hold of the pilots legs, were going



All that was left of airplane in which Herman Dillon, the pilot, was injured.



Dr. DuPuis at bedside of airplane crash victim.

to jerk him out of the wrecked plane without any regard as to whether his head would come out with his body or not.

With a calm voice I told them that I was a doctor, to turn loose his legs and not to make any traction on his body until we ascertained where and how badly he was hurt. The pilot was completely unconscious and barely breathing. We loosened his arms, shoulders and head from the wreckage of the steering apparatus and other instruments in the cockpit and carefully

raised his head and gently removed his body from the wreckage. By this time an ambulance had arrived and within five minutes he was in the Edgewater Hospital on the operating table, only a few blocks away.

Had I been a few seconds longer reaching the scene and these two well-meaning citizens had jerked his legs as they intended, we would have had a corpse on our hands instead of an unconscious critically injured man.

Upon reaching the hospital he was immediately placed under an oxygen tent and given a hypodermic of morphine and atrophine. His breathing picked up and the color of his face, which was blue-black upon arriving at the hospital, gradually returned to normal color within two to three hours.

Within six hours he was x-rayed and showed twenty-two (22) distinct and separate fractures. With a penetrating wound through the soft tissue of both cheeks, there was a knocked-out tooth on the right side and two teeth missing on the left side. This man had a quarter and a penny in his pants pocket and was wedged so tight in the wreckage that they were deeply imbedded into his flesh. He was suffering extreme shock, and multiple contusions, abrasions and lacerations over his body too numerous to enumerate separately.

X-rays showed the following fractures:	
Upper maxilla and lower maxilla.....	2
Right and left clavical.....	2
3 spinous processes of dorsal vertebræ.....	3
6 ribs, right side.....	6
7 multiple fractures to pelvic frame.....	7
Compound fracture of humerus, involving head of humerus	1
Right scapula	1
Total fractures	<u>22</u>

The fracture of the humerus involving the head of the humerus and the right scapula was a very complicated fracture. Therefore, the next day I requested Dr. Arthur Weiland in for consultation. He arrived about 10 a. m. with his associate, Dr. Charles R. Burbacker, with the proper apparatus and frame to adjust the proper position of the right arm, which equipment was not available at the Edgewater Hospital. Dr. Weiland and his associate did a wonderful humane service in the putting up of this mutilated fracture of the head of the humerus and right scapula, as the patient regained full use of his arm.

I continued the treatment of this patient, who turned out to be Herman Dillon, age 26, a young man of good physical strength, muscular, stout, weighing about 160 pounds, and about five feet, six inches tall, and was the son of one of my patients. I had treated his mother and father and his grandmother on many occasions, but did not readily recognize the young man upon removing him from the wrecked airplane or upon his arrival at the hospital due to the cyanotic condition of his skin.

I later learned that this young man was flying for pleasure and had 400 hours' experience. He said the cause of the accident was that the left wing of the plane came off and the right wing folded, causing it to nosedive to earth.

He was kept on his back in the hospital bed and on the fortieth day was permitted to return to his home in the southwest section of Miami.

This patient had a complete recovery with a good union of all 22 fractures, with no deformity and full use of all his body, and 90 days after the accident I gave him a certificate

that he was physically able to return to his usual occupation and he took a job with the Miami Transit Company driving a bus.

I recite this case as it is indeed an unusual medical phenomena considering the shock, multiple contusions, lacerations, pieces of money being imbedded into his flesh, and 22 separate fractures, with a full recovery and no deformities within 90 days from the accident is truly a miracle which I attribute to the following:

First, that I as a doctor arrived on the scene of the accident and with my medical training made the calm decision which prevented his body from being jerked out of the wrecked plane, where it was tightly wedged in the cockpit, by two excited but well-meaning citizens who were about to snatch him out regardless of whether his head came with the body or not, which would have been a tragedy.

Second, that his body was gently removed from the wreckage, the close proximity of the hospital and the quick administration of medical treatment and oxygen which aided his resuscitation from the shock, also the stamina of this young man to withstand these 22 separate fractures to the skeletal frame of his body.

Had such an accident occurred in the early days with no hospitals, oxygen tents, fast transportation and modern medical equipment, the ending of this story would have been very much different.

Editor's Note: The report of the foregoing surgical cases in the early days of Medicine and Surgery in Dade County are typical cases and representative of many with which the author has been confronted in his experience in the early days, without nurse, anesthetists, proper surgical equipment and sterilization facilities, on kitchen tables and on the ground by lamp and lantern light without benefit of Tetanus Antitoxin or the wonder drugs of modern medicine and I am glad to report that each and every case recovered and were able to pursue their usual occupation.

This copy from the Miami Metropolis, Tuesday, April 30, 1907, shows that in the early days that doctors and professional men advertised their professions.

The Professions

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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

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This article from the Miami Metropolis Tuesday, April 30, 1907 by Colonel W. W. Erwin.

COL. W. W. ERWIN CURED OF CANCER

By Dr. J. G. DuPuis, of Lemon City—Col. Erwin Tells of What He Considers a Remarkable Cure in Five Weeks

After an illness of five weeks, Col. William W. Erwin is again at his office in the Dade County Title Insurance and Trust Co. building to resume his law practice.

During his absence, Col. Erwin has been undergoing treatment for the removal of a cancer on his lower lip, by Dr. J. G. DuPuis of Lemon City, which has been successful in every respect. In speaking of the history of the cancer, Col. Erwin said:

"Prior to the 9th of March, I had studied many authorities to see what the sore on my lip was, and finally arrived at the conclusion that it was a cancer of the most malignant type, of the epithelioma form. What startled me most, however, was the swelling on the lymphatic glands under my lower jaw and up to my left ear, which were, as a matter of fact, as large as filberts.

"I stated, while in the office of the clerk of the circuit court one day soon after my discovery, that I had a cancer, and Mr. Norton, of that office, told me Dr. DuPuis of Lemon City had successfully removed a number of cancers. I then went to Lemon City and consulted with Dr. DuPuis regarding my case and to get his opinion. He promptly pronounced it cancer and stated that he thought he could remove it in a week if I could stand the agony, or in sections, which would take about six weeks.

"The process, Dr. DuPuis stated, was his own, and that he had never advertised his success since the people regard a man who advertises himself as a cancer doctor as a mere 'quack.' I saw Dr. DuPuis' diploma from a medical college in Louisville, Ky.,

hanging on the wall, and I was impressed with his courage and modest firmness. I took the treatment immediately, which consisted of two or three times weekly until the present time."

"Pointing to his lip, Col. Erwin continued: "You can see those two holes in my lip which look as if teeth had been pulled out of them. All the sympathetic swelling of the glands has disappeared and while I am weak from confinement to the house, I am wonderfully enthusiastic over the success of Dr. DuPuis in bringing about the destruction of the cancer."

"I was so at a loss to know what to do," continued the Colonel, "when I finally determined I had a cancer on the lip, and to find an expert right here at home seems almost the act of the kind hand of providence. I am ancestrally disposed to cancer, a paternal uncle having died of cancer of the stomach and a maternal aunt of cancer of the breast. I had foolishly let my ailment run from a year ago last March under advice from both physicians and laymen that my ailment was not a cancer. I thus fell a victim both to the ignorance of the learned and equally to the wisdom of the foolish, the latter suggesting a variety of cures as specifics which probably aided the development of the cancer."

In conclusion Col. Erwin said, "Dr. DuPuis found that the roots of the cancer extended down into the lip fully three-quarters of an inch, which was a most dangerous nearness to the lymphatic glands, so that it appears I found my saviour just in the nick of time. I shall now be able to be at my office every day and resume my business which has been sadly neglected. I think it due to the public, however, that I give my experience, so that perhaps some unfortunate may be directed, if not whom to apply to in similar cases, at least not to put off taking a professional opinion of the character of their ailments."

Col. Erwin's many friends throughout the country will be glad to learn that he is able to be out again, and as he stated, "in the money making department once more."



"Efficiency with Economy."

Joseph H. White, M.D.,
State Health Officer

Electron Microscopist
Anatomologist

Laboratory
State Board of Health of Florida

Jacksonville, Fla. July, 18, 07.

Dr. J.G. DuPuis,

Lemon City, Fla.

Dear Doctor:-

The specimen of tissue which you sent to the
laboratory under date of July 7th, an examination shows it to
be an Epithelioma.

very truly yours,

J. D. Kingman

PELLAGRA

(Read Before the Dade County Medical Association, February 3, 1910)

The so-called disease, pellagra, is being discussed with much interest and enthusiasm. Therefore, it is timely to call the attention of the medical profession to the subject in an analysis of its cause and recognition of the factors underlying the actual conditions of the so-called disease.

Pellagra—The individual patients who exhibit the typical history and symptoms will invariably relate a background of an unbalanced diet, particularly a deficiency of wholesome sources of proteins, such as fresh meats, fresh milk and fresh garden vegetables and fruit. Therefore, the subject may be recognized as a nutritional dietetic deficiency rather than a sectional scourge of the southern states caused by eating corn products and by hookworm, and thus it is easily passed off by lesser investigators, who, in the coming near future, will appreciate a better diagnosis and classification than the now accepted theory of eating corn products and by hookworms, a southern plague.

This condition has a complex symptom etiology peculiar to the pellagra patient, viz, a bilateral rash, brownish in color and becoming scaly, and is usually showing on the forearms, ankles and neck, also digestive disturbances, loss of appetite, diarrhea, and finally dysentery with marked anemia and extreme weakness and emaciation.

In 1907, when I was taking a postgraduate course in the New York Postgraduate School of Medicine, it was only casually mentioned. However, in 1909, during a postgraduate work in Tulane University, the subject of pellagra was rampant, and anyone having a rash in the vicinity of New Orleans was rushed into the city and hospitalized, from a slight sunburn to eczema, etc. However, I did not see over two or three cases of developed pellagra while there for a six weeks course. By the end of 1909 everybody was worked up on diagnosing pellagra—even the laity; for example, a former patient at Arch Creek put in an emergency call for his two-year-old child, stating "his neighbor said the baby had pellagra." Upon examination of the child after my arrival I found this child was almost black, though of white parents, dirt black. Evidently, from all

appearances, this child had not had a full bath in the past year, if at all since birth.

Treatment of this case, of course, was soap and water, which was prescribed, with exactness and seriousness, at 10 a. m. each day for ten days, then report what improvement the child had made. You, yourself, know the treatment was effective.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize that pellagra is a nutritional deficiency rather than a disease, is preventable with a balanced diet, placing particular emphasis upon proteins—fresh vegetables and fruits from the garden, fresh milk, eggs and meats—and, in my opinion, the final and correct diagnosis of the so-called disease, pellagra, will be recognized and classified in the future as a complex line of symptoms due wholly to a deficiency and unbalanced diet.

Respectfully,

J. G. DuPuis, M. D.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE OF THE PHYSICIAN'S LIFE WITH A RESOLUTION FOR IMPROVING SAME

(Read Before Dade County Medical Society, July, 1911)

Gentlemen:

The financial side of our existence prompts the serious meditation of every general practitioner. Therefore, with this condition of thought, associated with some experience, I trust that these remarks will meet with an appreciation that will lead to a systematic cooperation wherein we may be materially benefited, and at the same time we may extend all the financial leniency necessary to our deserving clients; also that we may continue cheerfully to do our respective charitable work as heretofore, and at the same time making a dead-beat a better client and paymaster.

Our code of ethics within the circle of real physicians is the Golden Rule. In other words, our relations one to another is in doing things openly on the square, but it has always been and always will be that the medical profession will contain irregulars, yet cloaking under the code of ethics; and this fact has forced upon the profession's organization whereby certain cooperation is absolutely necessary for upholding the dignity of our profession—hence the creation of medical societies.

From the county to the national organization, our efforts have been working for the promotion of science and the prevention of diseases. This being the case, our financial activities have been dwarfed to where we are known and used as "easy marks" for this commercial age to prey upon. This assertion needs no illustration, for it appeals plainly, and no doubt personally, to everyone present. It would be almost impossible to find a real practitioner who has not been used and humiliated, and the saddest phase is that a large percentage of the profession is continuing to be used and sits contentedly in helpless circumstances.

Now, gentlemen, when we read the statistics of the average doctor, we quickly see the financial earning is lower than the ordinary tradesman, and just a little above the wages of the ordinary carpenter.

"What about collections, Doctor?" Well, the average doctor answers, "If I could collect what is on my books I'd have no complaints." "Now, Doctor, you don't mean to say that your clients are not honest or willing to pay for your services?" Answer: "Some few, perhaps, are dishonest, but the most of them are appreciative and able, but just don't pay." "Now, Doctor, why don't those appreciatives and ables pay?" Answer: "Because I'm a poor collector and they get around me." "Good answer, Doctor! Well, how do they get around you, Doctor?" Answer: "Well, it's this way. If the account runs for a year or two, then it costs me more to find those fellows than I can make attending good customers and new business; besides, there is no certainty of collecting anything after finding them." "Do you continue to practice for them all the time, Doctor?" Answer: "Yes, except now and then a family or client moves away, and then I say, 'Glad they are gone, for there's nothing in it anyway'." "But, Doctor, why don't you ask for a settlement, or part settlement, when you have finished a case?" "Well, let me tell you. People are so curious these days around here that a fellow has to be mighty careful or he'll hurt his patients' feelings, and then the next time a doctor is wanted they send for another doctor." "Oh, well, Doctor, why don't you send out monthly statements and avoid the personal part?" "Gentlemen, my accounts are audited and mailed monthly to every client on my books, from one end of the year to the other. The result of my doing this is just as good as 'chicken pie' to the negligent and deadbeat, and will remain pie for them, even if every doctor in the land mailed monthly statements and stops at mailing them. Bless your good souls, these scheming deadbeats take mailed statements as a notice to serve them to conjure up a woven excuse on first meeting his physician. But their money that was expected weeks ago—and your money—is 'dead sure, Doc, etc.'"

Mark your man Deadbeat, gentlemen! You doctors of experience need no further mention to make clear to your minds that our financial methods are dwarfed, and that our condition demands prompt attention collectively. The ends should justify the means in any system we adopt, and with a uniformity of elementary business principles, simple but practical. I believe that our results will fully justify the practice of a different system from this moment. Now, gentlemen, your own books speak the efficiency of your present and past financial methods. And believing you have accounts you'd like to collect, and be-

lieving you'll some time need the money, if not now—let us from past mistakes and misdirected energy get to cooperating in systematic work. We in this society should take decisive action tonight upon a more rational system of handling our accounts. Can we do it without loss or regret? I say, yes, we can as a unit appoint or hire an intelligent man whose duty it will be to call at each physician's office at the end of each month, take each member's accounts, and call on each member's clients, with full authority to collect and receipt for anyone and all members of this society. If the client has not the money ready, our collector can make a date to call again and again till the amount is paid in full; and if there is no show for ready money, let it be business and close the account with a suitable note.

This collector can start out and work for each and every one of us in this society. We can settle with him individually under suitable contract, and still have no mixing of accounts, and better, no mixing of moneys collected, for each member's business can remain separate, yet the public have the moral of applied business methods from our society as a unit, without sacrificing any of our former relations to the deserving. What about the negligent and deadbeat client? Well, it would assist the negligent and make him a better citizen. The deadbeat? Now, gentlemen, this is his finish so far as we are concerned. We'll either get rid of him, or be paid—so far as the society and its members are concerned.

Just suppose Deadbeat A owes Doctors Y and Z. In order to beat these two doctors he calls on Dr. X. Our collector presents Doctors Y and Z's accounts at once. Now the next thirty days our collector has Dr. X's account also against Deadbeat A. Can you imagine anything of a surer cure for deadbeats? Our collector has all the members' accounts, chasing Deadbeat A. To get service he must go to the kingdom of his kind, the quack.

Gentlemen, the moral to the public that this system will teach will do more for us than all the blacklists filed under the sun. It is the constancy of the collector calling that collects. It is the cooperation of the society that moulds public thought and opinion. All looks like sunshine in this system so far, but it has its weak points. One says our collector will pocket part of your money collected. Have a lawyer draw up a proper contract for us with the collector, and have him give a cash bond in one of the fidelity and casualty companies.

What about our personal chums and friends? Can we afford to give a collector So-and-So's bill for collection? It would surely make him mad. All right if that class gets mad with us. Business is business, and friendship is friendship, distinctly different articles. Well, one says, "I can't get my accounts ready promptly by the first of each month for a collector?" That may be true, but you can get a bookkeeper to do it if you, yourself, cannot.

Owing to such extravagant loss of finances due to lack of systematic business methods on the part of the members of this society, and the wrong moral impression on the public that our charges are unjust, being collected out of a few, and charges made directly to that end, and the many going on without paying their just doctor's bills, be it

RESOLVED: That we collectively employ, under a legally-drawn contract, wherein our accounts can be collected individually for us by the same collector, one and all for the members of this society.

SECOND: That the chairman appoint a committee of three to have suitable contract drawn, also person engaged; all subject to regulation or acceptance in open meeting of this society at its next meeting.

Respectfully,

J. G. DUPUIS, M. D.

Note: This system was adopted and put into practice. A gentleman by the name of C. J. Martin was employed and results proved excellent.

THE VALUE OF FRESH COW'S MILK IN INFANT FEEDING COMPARED WITH ARTIFICIAL AND PASTEURIZED MILK

(Read Before the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Florida Medical Association at Atlantic Beach, May 18, 1917)

My object in bringing this subject before you is to arouse a train of thought in the medical profession that will result in bringing into practical operation certain material factors pertaining to the feeding of infants, with cow's milk, that will establish better nutrition for children and more practical and economical conditions for the people of our country in general.

Clean, fresh cow's milk is the second most perfect food for infants, and if there is a substitute for the pure product in nourishing children, it is unknown.

Clean, fresh cow's milk is a complete food, capable of nourishing and maintaining normal body growth.

Such milk is a natural, complete food, consisting of good proteins, suitable ash mixture, sugar and fats, also two chemical substances of unknown character, termed "vitamins." One is contained in the butter fat, the other in skimmed milk.

When milk is taken into the digestive tract the action of the vitamin elements in fresh cow's milk is the something, or the activating substances, that act on the protein, ash, fat and sugar, causing these known chemical elements in milk to readily stimulate cell activity in the body, and through the influence



A six months gestation. Weight $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Fed entirely on unmodified White Belt (baby special) milk through soft rubber tube inserted into stomach. No gain in weight first two weeks, second two weeks gain 4 oz., then gradual increase. This infant kept in incubator for first three months at Jackson Memorial Hospital in the Nursery under supervision of Miss Grace Laird, R.N. Weight at 9 months, $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Picture on page 129 shows this child at age 10 years.

of the vitamin elements of milk are transformed into energy and life.

Should clean, fresh cow's milk have too much protein, add sufficient water to regulate it; too much butter fat, separate enough fat to regulate it; too little sugar, add enough sugar to reach the amount required. All the known chemical elements of fresh cow's milk can be regulated to meet the needs of individual children. The vitamin elements being present, cell activity is stimulated, and the normal body growth is maintained.

It has been amply demonstrated in the past, and is being demonstrated now, that clean, fresh cow's milk can be produced at a fair margin of profit to the producer, and at the same time delivered to the consuming public in range of economy for consumption; being delivered bacterially clean, and otherwise clean, having an economical food value in proportion to cost of any article of food, and greater nutritional value than many of the regular articles of food that are routinely consumed.

Pasteurized and sterilized milk are artificial products and the term "artificial milk" in the text of this paper refers only to such milk as is treated by heat. Pasteurized milk is milk treated by heat at 145 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes. Sterilized milk is boiled milk. The vitamin elements are materially changed by this heating process, and hence the known chemical elements are not transformed into life as efficiently or as economically in the feeding of children. The action of heat in sterilizing milk materially reduces the efficiency of the vitamin elements which are so essential to nutrition and changes a natural food product into an artificial food product of lessened nutritional value. And knowing that medical men are recommending pasteurized milk indiscriminately causes one to pause in astonishment at such teaching, compared with their other more progressive and rational measures of meeting the ends of economy and sanitation in other problems.

That pasteurized milk has been robbed of the life-influencing "vitamin elements" by heat is a chemical fact, and that pasteurized milk, when fed continuously, will produce malnutrition in infants is a physiological fact. Therefore, that you may see that the "vitamin elements" are most essential to nutrition the following comparison in plant nutrition is offered you: Take a box of earth, give it the known elements of plant

food, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, water and light. Now transplant a plant to this box and watch it grow vigorously. Also take another box of earth, heat or sterilize this earth and do all the rest that was done for the first plant, and you'll see the plant in the second box dwarf into a state of malnutrition. The reason this plant does not thrive in the second box of earth is the soil bacteria, the elements in the earth that are analogous to the "vitamin elements" in fresh milk have been killed by heating, or pasteurization.

Through the energies of the certified milk producers only last year a general enforcement of pasteurization of all milk was prevented. Why pasteurize milk? Answer: To kill the vicious types of germs.

Dr. Emmett Holt, of international fame on infant feeding, stated in his address in helping the certified milk producers to defeat the measure, "Pasteurization of All Milk," that pasteurized milk produced malnutrition and scurvy. In print to-day nearly every Journal is crying pasteurized milk; medical societies cheer along papers on pastuerized milk, and politicians and many health boards are demanding sterilized milk. The answer to all of them—better the economic conditions of the masses of people, and stop encouraging artificial foods that will cause malnutrition.

The medical profession should prescribe, endorse and encourage the production and use of clean, fresh cow's milk, create public sentiment that it is the milk of standard nutritional value, and I am warranted in saying that for the ends to be gained, if it cannot be obtained otherwise, go to the producers and encourage its production, and if no other recourse, produce it ourselves. The call of the day is efficiency in our profession, as well as in all others.

The hour has arrived when medical men should read the signs, demanding better conditions on the farm, in the home and in the schools. The elementary principles underlying nutrition are now being abused.

The love of work, the conservation of energy and the vital bond of integrity that gives confidence in man in this rapid pace we are living, invite the sturdy manhood of the medical profession to live in a closer relation to the masses of people, that the natural elements of a progressive people may



be developed and conserved. I trust that from these thoughts a renewed energy and a determined resolution will get hold of every doctor and go with him into the homes, the fields, the schools and in all places of society, and make a study of actual conditions of the masses of people. Thus we may hope to enjoy the principles of our sublimest aim in the science of medicine, viz, the prevention of disease.

SUMMARY

That clean, fresh cow's milk is a natural, complete food, capable of producing normal body growth when fed to infants.

That it contains the known chemical elements in proportion necessary to maintain life.

That the vitamin elements in fresh cow's milk exert a distinct influence on cell growth by readily converting the known chemical elements in milk into life when consumed as food.

That the food in clean, fresh cow's milk bears a relation to the medical profession in degree that it necessarily concerns the medical profession directly, as well as the people in general.

That the proper nutrition of infants and children depends on clean, fresh cow's milk.

That sterilized and pasteurized milk are artificial foods.

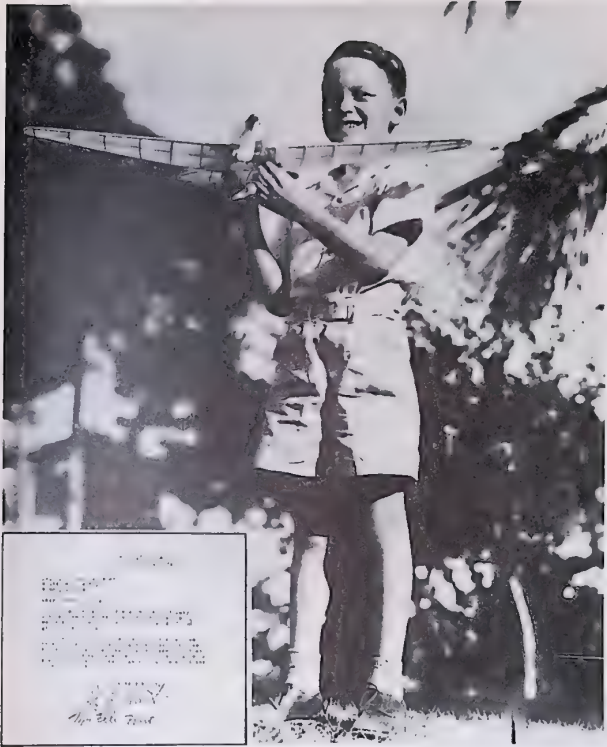
That the process of heat materially changes the food value in milk by lessening the action of the vitamin elements.

That malnutrition will result in infants fed on pasteurized and sterilized milk.

That the proper nutrition of children is of first consideration, and the value of clean, fresh cow's milk in infant feeding is the article of our chief reliance.

That to secure the proper article on articles of nutrition the conditions of our country necessarily need the activities and influence of the entire medical profession, to the degree that the material conditions of people will be stimulated to an appreciation of cleanliness in the production and consumption of clean, fresh cow's milk, and in all articles of food, that underly the nation's greatest need—proper nutrition.

J. G. DUPUIS, M. D.



Infant pictured on page 124 growing into boyhood. (10 years later).

PLANTS AND MEDICINE

According to the records, there are some two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand different species of plants in the world. There are approximately fifteen thousand different species in the United States and Canada.

Yet there are but only a very few that are used in medical products, some of which have been used by our forebears for medicinal purposes for several thousand years and are today still being used by modern physicians in their practice.

While scientific research has gone a long way in producing miracle drugs from earth and moulds, no doubt within some of these thousands of plants above referred to there are health-giving and beneficial elements for the humankind, not only for prevention of diseases but for the treatment of the same beyond the imagination of those scientific students who would investigate this great realm of the plant kingdom.

The following is a few of the known plants, their family and official name, synonym, and medical properties used in medicine today.

Scientific researchers and the medical profession should appreciate what our natural plant life produces in its natural creation of our kingdom and is beckoning for continuous and further research until the end of time.

<i>Family Name and Official Name</i>	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>Medical Properties</i>
Cucurbitaceæ, Citrullus Colocynthis, Colocynth	Bitter Apple	Hydragogue Cathartic
Euphorbiaceæ, Oleum Ricini, Ricinus Communis	Castor Oil	Purgative
Hamamelidaceæ, Styrax Liquidamber Orientalis	Storax Honduras Storax	Expectorant, preservative for fatty substances; used in making Tincture Benzoin Compound.
Hypocreaceæ Ergota	Ergot of Rye	Parturient, hemostatic.
Labiataæ Mentha Piperita	Peppermint	Stimulant, flavoring.

<i>Family Name and Official Name</i>	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>Medical Properties</i>
Lauraceæ Camphora	Camphor	Stimulant
Liliaceæ Aloe	Aloes	Cathartic. Locally in ointments as healing agent.
Liliaceæ Scilla Urginia Maritima	Squill	Expectorant
Liliaceæ Veratrum Viride	Green Hellebore	Hypertension
Loganiaceæ Nuxvomica	Nuxvomica	Tonic. Source of Strychnine.
Papaveraceæ Papaveris Somniferum	Opium	Narcotic. Source of Codeine and Morphine.
Rhamnaceæ Rhamnus Purshiana	Cascara Sagrada	Laxative.
Rubiaceæ Cinchona	Yellow Peruvian Bark Calisaya Bark	Tonic. Anti-malarial. Quinine, Quinidine.
Palmæ Sabal	Saw Palmetto (berries)	Diuretic. Tonic.
Palmæ Elæis Guineensis	Palm Oil, Palm Butter	Used in liniments and ointments, manufacturing lubricants, palmitic acid.
Scrophulariaceæ Digitalis Purpurea	Foxglove	Cardiac stimulant. Source of Digitalin and Digitoxin.
Solanaceæ Belladonnæ Atropa	Deadly Nightshade	Sedative. Source of Atropine, Hyoscyamine.
Pinaceæ Thuja	Arbor Vitæ	Emmenagogue. Stimulant. Locally in ointments for healing.
Pinaceæ Terebinthina Pinus Palustris	Southern Pine	Stimulant. Local antiseptic. Turpentine.
Sterculiaceæ Kola	Cola. Guru Nuts, Sudan Coffee	Stimulant, nervine. Source of caffeine, theobromine.
Meliaceæ Guarea Rusbyi	Cocillana	Expectorant.

<i>Family Name and Official Name</i>	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>Medical Properties</i>
Rubiaceæ Cephælis Ipecacuanha or Acuminata	Ipecac	Expectorant, emetic.
Caricaceæ Carica Papaya	Papaw Melon Tree	Source of Papain. En- zymes similar to pepsin. A powerful digestant of proteins. To prevent ad- hesions.
Compositæ Echinacea	Cone Flower	Used in septicemia. Al- terative.
Oleaceæ Oleum Olivæ	Olive Oil	Laxative and chola- gogue. Used in lini- ments.
Polypodiaceæ Aspidium	Male Fern	Tæniifuge
Rauwolfia Serpentina	Reserpine	Hypertension

WILDCAT AND PANTHER HUNTS

Referring to the above illustration of the end of all all-night wildcat hunt, in the early days the wooded sections surrounding the populated areas were full of wildcats, panthers and other animals. The wildcats and panthers preyed upon the turkeys, chickens and other farm animals. It was a popular pastime and sport in those days to go out nights on wildcat and panther hunts.

On one such night the group pictured above started out from White Belt Dairy farms with five well-trained hound dogs. Following the dogs on foot at a rapid pace, when we reached the north end of the plantation about what is now two blocks south of 79th Street, our dogs started barking as though they would jump the varmint they were chasing any minute. The voices of the hounds filled the air with music and excitement.

Within a short time the sound of the dogs barking was far in the distance and we followed in the direction the hounds had disappeared northward. We slowed our gait to a fast walk through sawgrass, sloughs and woodland until we reached where the town of Opa Locka is now located. We overtook the hounds and they were exhausted, and their prey had apparently outwitted them. We were all exhausted and worn out by the exercise and excitement to overtake and capture the animal we were chasing.

At this time the sun was beginning to come up in the east and we started our return home over the same route we had taken the night before, a distance of five miles. When we were within one mile of where we had started the chase our dogs picked up the scent of a bobcat and within a short time had the varmint in the above picture treed, and with one shot from the gun of Mr. J. H. Manry the capture was made. No doubt, if we had a fresh pack of dogs, all the rest of us could have been successful in securing a shot at a wildcat, as from the actions of the dogs the woods were full of them. This is but one of many panther and wildcat hunts in which some of our early physicians took part and enjoyed.

It was customary on these hunts that only one gun be taken for safety's sake. However, on the above hunt we had

three guns in the party. This brings to mind another bobcat hunt in which Dr. H. H. Fox participated, and he was selected as our gunman, with his trusy shotgun and plenty of ammunition. However, Dr. Fox took great delight in shooting at all the buzzards that were roosting in the trees and on fence posts and ran out of ammunition before we treed a wildcat. My recollection is that Dr. Fox failed to bag a single buzzard on this particular hunt.

Another famous panther hunt in which many men participated started one morning about 10:30 when one of my neighbors, Mrs. Edgar Higgs, who lived on N. E. 61st Street and the bayfront, came running excitedly, proclaiming that a great big panther had just circled her home and she and her neighbors were scared to death.

Myself, with several other men, grabbed our rifles and investigated some very large animal tracks surrounding Mrs. Higgs' residence, which proved to be a very large animal in the neighborhood which we all thought to be a very huge panther. We immediately phoned Mr. John Bryan at Dania to come down with Mr. Hob Campbell's trained pack of hounds. They arrived about 1:30 and we proceeded with the hunt. However, the dogs failed to pick up the scent and we followed the tracks along the bayfront northward.

This animal went over fences and trellises, disregarding height. When we reached about one and a half miles into the hammock at the mouth of Little River the hounds still would not pick up the chase. But the animal was located, perched high up in a large tree and turned out to be one of Mr. Charles Deering's baboons that had escaped from its cage.

The hunt was then called off and we sent for Mr. Deering's superintendent, whose headquarters were at the Deering estate located between 46th and 54th Streets. They came with nets and finally captured the baboon. However, the foreman's right arm was badly mangled in the capture of this vicious baboon. Naturally, he immediately became my patient and after several weeks treatment fully recovered from his wounds.

The baboon was returned to his cage and the ladies of the neighborhood again were reconciled, carrying on their daily tasks without danger from what we all thought was a huge roaming panther.



The end of an all night wild cat hunt starting from White Belt Dairy and ending up where Opa Locka is now located. Left to right: Dr. J. G. DuPuis, Dr. Harold H. Fox, Mr. John Seybold, Mr. J. H. Manry, Dr. H. C. Babcock and William Seybold. Picture taken by John G. DuPuis, Jr.

DAIRYING AND ITS RELATION TO PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

By J. G. DUPUIS

(Reprint from the Journal of the Florida Medical Association, December, 1927)

Dairying in its broadest scope covers a branch of agricultural activities that ranks first in monetary investment as well as in importance of service to the great human family. It is my desire to briefly set forth facts that prove beyond a shadow of doubt the nutritive and health-giving qualities to be found in clean, fresh, raw milk, and the important position that it can and does serve in preventive medicine.

Back through the ages milk has been a recognized food. To the Children of Israel the Promised Land of Canaan was a land "that flowed with milk and honey." In India, through the centuries, the cow has been regarded as being a gift from God and, as such, held sacred. Ovid, the Roman poet, held milk second only to nectar, the drink of the gods. So almost from the beginning of time milk has been considered a cure for human ills. The foundation of the human frame, the underwriting of the physical structure of the adult-to-be, lies in proper feeding, and proper feeding in infancy means milk; milk of the proper nutritional value.

Since the introduction of the Babcock test to science in the year 1890, I fear that many members of our learned profession have been asleep, or, if not asleep, they have at least assumed a very lethargic attitude regarding this beneficent and useful invention. The Babcock test for the butterfat content of milk removed the guesswork from dairying and made it possible to maintain a line on individual animals and to determine exactly the fat nutriment in their output of milk.

It is agreed by the foremost authorities, Holt, McCollom, Shipley, Simmond, Becker and others: that a milk with a low percentage of butterfat is to be desired and regarded as the proper food for infants and for young children. The writer of this article has for twenty years produced a "Baby Special Milk," which is clean, fresh, raw cow's milk, using the Babcock test to maintain a line on individual cows that uniformly produce milk containing 3 to 3.2 per cent butterfat. And, over this period of years, he has a record of healthy, well-nourished

children of which he is justly proud. Children, fed with this milk as drawn from the cows, and whose uniformity of growth and physical development has brought joy to the hearts of many parents.

Pasteurization, as brought forth by Pasteur, was a god-send to mankind and a boon indeed to science, and, while we of our profession maintained a passive attitude, the "Dollar Milkman" was quick to seize and commercialize this wonderful service to humanity. Combines, syndicates, and corporations exist with the dollar their sole objective. Where, I ask you, does nutrition or food value enter into their scheme of things? How can milk be bought up here, there and everywhere and with but little or no regard for sanitary conditions, be pasteurized at the source of production, shipped hundreds of miles, then repasteurized, bottled and distributed and still be classed as pure, healthful and nutritious milk? Such milk must be from two to fifteen days old before reaching the home of the consumer. How, then, can any man who has given a thought to the matter even begin to compare that product to a pure, clean, raw milk that reaches the consumer the same day that it is taken from the cow?

The day of raw milk is at hand. All over the country authorities are beginning to wake up and give to the clean, raw product the recognition it properly deserves. In Missouri the producers had to resort to the Supreme Court and obtain a ruling therefrom before raw milk could be sold in the city of St. Louis. This court ruled that raw milk was a healthful and nutritious food, and that for children especially it was found to be of greater food value and more easily assimilated than pasteurized milk. Dayton, Ohio, has just emerged from a chaos of ordinances and regulations governing the milk supply for that city and there, too, raw milk has been given its rightful place.

Experienced pediatricians are of the opinion that babies do better on clean, raw milk than on commercially pasteurized milk, and Dr. Maynard Ladd of Boston offers a definite proof of this in an article which appeared in the Archives of Pediatrics for June, 1926. The following table has been extracted from this article, and it might be well to note that all of these cases were under the care of the Preventive Clinic of the Boston Dispensary and carefully supervised. Also the article shows that babies fed upon clean, raw milk alone, not only escaped

scurvy but also developed only the mildest form of rickets.

The table follows:

Group 1—Food: Grade A Pasteurized Milk. Observed for 6.9 months. Gain in development, 1.7 per cent.

Group 2—Food: Grade A Pasteurized Milk, Orange Juice. Observed for 7.2 months. Gain in development, 7.9 per cent.

Group 3—Food: Grade A Pasteurized Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil. Observed for 7 months. Gain in development, 9.5 per cent.

Group 4—Pure, Clean, Raw Milk. Observed for 6.8 months. Gain in development, 14.0 per cent.

With these facts before us, we cannot doubt for a moment the importance of proper food and proper nourishment, or, in other words, the proper milk as a preventive medicine? Can we, as members of the medical profession, question the fact that the power of resistance to all diseases and ailments peculiar to infants and young children can be increased by the proper food? As honorable members of our profession it is time to wake up. In the interests of our babies and young children, our future men and women, it behooves us to see that they are protected and that the food given them is the right food. Conditions as they today exist challenge us to get squarely behind a movement to remove commercialism from the mouths and stomachs of our infant population.

Our public welfare and health officials should, and I believe that they do, stand ready to cooperate with us to the fullest extent. But, to obtain real constructive cooperation, the men working out of those offices and under those officials must be intelligent, capable leaders of men, not the arrogant, ignorant, would-be policemen; political parasitic curses upon the taxpaying commonwealth, and whose sole idea of accomplishment is to hinder and obstruct; to make a bombastic showing which is nothing but a smokescreen behind which they draw down the taxpayer's money. To rid ourselves of commercialism we must rid ourselves of petty politics, and, my friends, when we have done this we will indeed have taken a long forward stride in the application of preventive medicine.

Trinity Methodist Church

RUTHERFORD STREET AT STONE AVENUE

Greenville, South Carolina

J. WALTER JOHNSON
PARSONAGE
408 W. CROFT STREET

January 18, 1951.

Dr. J. G. DuPuis
6045 NE Second Avenue
Miami, Florida.

Dear Dr. DuPuis:

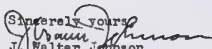
A few days ago my attention was called to an article in the papers regarding your remarkable career of service as a physician in Miami and the surrounding communities. It immediately brought to mind the strong friendship I had for you when a child, back around 1912-14 in Ojus when you were our family doctor.

One of the outstanding incidents of my childhood career occurred one very rainy day in Ojus when you were passing through the town in your new car. I had just been released from bed after a siege of illness and was out delivering my papers, the old Miami Metropolis. You stopped to ask what business I had being out in the rain, and then cautioned me to get on dry clothes. You then took me in your car and carried me to the end of my route and back home. And to this day I have not forgotten you, nor has the influence of your kindness ever left me.

It gave me, therefore, a feeling of personal pride and happiness to read in the paper the account of your splendid life of service, and the good news that you are still going strong.

I just wanted to join your thousands of friends and admirers in wishing you continued health and happiness through the remaining years.

My best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

J. Walter Johnson.

*(The only reason for reproducing this letter)

A more friendly relation between the physician and patient will develop a better understanding between the medical profession and the public.

TRUE COPY

Miami, Florida,
November 19, 1953.

Hello there, Doctor:

Here is ten dollars on a bill that I've owed for a long time.

No name to this but when I've paid the principal I will name myself.

You see I am not saying a word about interest for if I were to do so the bill might be too large for me to handle.

I know you won't go hungry, sir, if I never pay it, but tho I have never lost any sleep over it, I've had an uneasy conscience a long time.

I'll let you know who I am when I've paid the principal.

Keep track of it, please.



TRUE COPY

September, 1927

Dr. J. G. DuPuis,
6043 N. E. 2nd Ave.,
Miami, Florida.

Dear Doctor DuPuis:

At this time I wish to acknowledge with appreciation the many professional services you have rendered to my family over the past quarter of a century and while my financial circumstances during those many years were such that I could not pay you any part for your valued services.

I want to tell you that I am not so situated at this time and my circumstances does permit to enclose to you check for \$325.00 as a part payment and appreciation for the many kindnesses and professional services rendered to my family when we had no money at all.

With all good wishes to you,

Sincerely,

HISTORY OF EARLY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AND PARTICULARLY THE DADE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL

IN

DADE COUNTY

Section Two

Dedicated

TO THE MEMORY OF THE TRUSTEES AND
GALLANT PIONEER CITIZENS WHO WORKED
AND COOPERATED IN DEVELOPING BETTER
PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DADE COUNTY, AND
PARTICULARLY THE DADE COUNTY AGRI-
CULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL



First school building in Lemon City constructed with public funds in 1890. School was held in a private home from 1887 to 1890.



The home of Mr. Sam Rhodes in Coconut Grove served as the first school in that section with 10 pupils.

Introduction

SECOND SECTION—History of early public schools
in Dade County and particularly the Dade County
Agricultural High School.

The compilation of the early history of public schools in Dade County, dates from 1883.

There has been a great many occasions to search for information both written and oral to verify and substantiate the following chapters in this section of this book.

The records of the Board of Public Instruction of the Public Schools have been tedious to search for information and on many occasions after many hours of checking the records the subject matter sought to be verified has not been located.

The county site of Dade County in the early days was moved from Miami to Juno and later back from Juno to Miami. In the transfer of the records it is apparent that some of the early school records were lost or misplaced.

However, after many months of searching of available records and verification by substantial pioneer living citizens I feel that the information herein contained can be relied upon as substantially correct. Therefore, the records herein of the very early days of the public schools of Dade County stand without further comment as recorded in this volume.

Upon my arrival in Dade County in October, 1898, it was very evident and urgent that the youth of this community should have the benefits of the development of better educational advantages of both Elementary and High School facilities.

In personally reflecting the very meager schools and opportunity for an education in Alachua County, Florida, as a child, which were then about on a par with the educational facilities here upon my arrival.

Therefore, I saw the opportunity to fulfill my natural desire of wanting to better the educational facilities for the benefit of the children of my community. Realizing that it

would give me great pleasure to put forth my best efforts for the development of better schools, better teachers in the public school system which in those early days was in a very crude and meager state. There being not more than a half dozen small elementary schools, and no high school, between Stuart, Florida, on the north to Monroe County on the south, a distance of nearly 150 miles.

Consequently the field was wide open for improvement, and I decided to put forth my best efforts with the distinct purpose of working for a better public school system, for better buildings, better teachers, larger school grounds that better education would be available for the youth of our community.

It was also my conviction through a vision that this sub-tropical territory of Florida showed a rare opportunity for the development of agriculture and horticulture due to the climatic conditions that could not be equalled in any other section of the State or of the United States.

Hence, from the very early days after my arrival and experiencing the growing of vegetables, fruits and mid-winter vegetation in this area free from all handicaps, with the exception of occasional freeze and flood. It was my vision and conviction that an agricultural and manual training school should be developed and combined with high school courses of training, and later in conjunction therewith the development of a Junior Preparatory College would be an ideal educational program.

Therefore, with concentrated energy, enthusiasm and in cooperation with other substantial citizens of this area, in 1909 the Legislature of the State of Florida was encouraged to enact a law with specifications creating Special School Tax Districts.

Upon the enactment of this law, Special School Tax District No. 3 was created by ballot of the people, boundaries defined. Three Trustees were elected. Special School Tax Districts were also created in Coconut Grove, South Miami and West Palm Beach.

With the creation of Special School Tax District No. 3, and being elected a Trustee and appointed Chairman, my energies naturally were concentrated on the development of schools in Special School Tax District No. 3. With this foundation and the authority of the Legislature providing that bond issues

could be voted for special funds for the building of better schools and employment of better teachers. I then realized that day by day in the near future there could be developed an educational institution combining all the advantages of the elementary and high schools, with demonstration and teaching of the art and science of agriculture and manual training.

In 1913 the objective of my inspiration and vision was making headway with the first bond issue of \$25,000, with which the Lemon City school building was erected in 1914, with provisions for both elementary and high school instruction.

With the Lemon City Elementary and High School completed, the program of my vision and inspiration was making headway. Up to this time, the majority of the resident citizens lived east of the Florida East Coast Railway and along the Bay front.

In the selection and locating of the school site there was a great deal of misunderstanding and dissatisfaction on the part of a minority group of my neighbors and citizens residing near the Bay who thought the school should be located east of the Florida East Coast Railway.

However, it was not possible to obtain any sizeable tract of land of more than an acre or two for the accommodation of future growth and development of the school that I had planned to develop.

Some of my neighbors and citizens even went so far as to say, "We were going out into the woods and Dr. DuPuis ought to be sent to Chattahoochee for selecting such a place in the woods" (the present school site).

Thereafter the election of Trustees of Special School Tax District No. 3 every two years there was a certain group who misunderstood the real purpose and plan for a school site that would be large enough for future development. They expended great energy and propaganda to defeat my re-election every two years. From the amount of campaigning and interest exploited by various groups you would have thought it was a national election with both parties claiming the other party had no business in office. However, the majority of 10-to-1 appreciated the efforts and sincerity of purpose in promoting a real educational institution. Therefore, every two years I was re-elected as trustee and my co-trustees who were elected always nominated me as chairman.

The next step was to obtain and purchase enough land adjacent to the original Lemon City Elementary and High School as now located for the development of a central site for the Dade County Agricultural High School. My co-trustees worked faithfully in assisting in the program to try and obtain 40 acres of land for this purpose. After much persuasion and explanation to the man who owned a large tract of land adjacent to the original 5 acres that we had already purchased, he finally said "he would sell us 15 acres, as that was more land than we needed." We also obtained an additional 5 acres immediately across N. W. Second Avenue where the high school, gymnasium and auditorium are now standing. Making a total of 25 acres, that being all the land we were able to secure or purchase, in what some people thought was in the woods and who wanted to defeat the plans for the development of the Dade County Agricultural High School.

In 1917 I went to Tallahassee when the Legislature was in session and explained the purpose and future program for the development of an agricultural training school. With the assistance of Governor Park Trammell and Senator John W. Watson I was successful in having the Legislature designate by legislative act the creation of the Dade County Agricultural High School located at Lemon City, Florida.

This was the first agricultural school to qualify under the Smith-Hughes Act in the State of Florida to receive Federal aid for the instruction and demonstration of manual training and agriculture. The full text of this legislative act and the efforts put forth in providing the beginning of the Dade County Agricultural High School you will find in detail in the text of this book.

Also in subsequent pages you will realize the efforts and energies put forth in trying to secure adequate acreage to carry out the design, purpose, and plan of the Dade County Agricultural High School.

The final effort was to procure adequate land in addition to that already obtained for a School Farm for actual demonstration of agriculture and horticulture, and to carry out the plan for a junior first two years' of college instruction. The details of this activity, covering the period from 1913 to 1927, is recorded in subsequent pages.

In the subsequent pages you will find in detail the origin and plan for the Pan American University of the American Republics, with a true copy of the Charter, and how, from this recommended plan for the promotion of this university, the University of Miami was given birth and is today recognized as one of the important institutions of learning in our nation.

In covering the various activities pertaining to bond issues and the raising of funds for the development and promotion of educational facilities in Special Tax School District No. 3, you are referred to the subsequent pages which describes these bond issues in detail as could be obtained from the records which run into millions of dollars. Definitely indicating that the better class of citizens in Special Tax School District No. 3 supported the program as explained to them from the beginning and during the time of development of this wonderful school by burdening themselves with bonds and taxes on their real estate to accomplish this purpose.

In the analysis of these different bond issues it is difficult to understand just how they were enacted, sold, and used, as the Dade County Board of Public Instruction records have been searched and searched without definite information and there is still a large degree of speculation of how the Board of Public Instruction in the latter years in 1927 through 1931 ignored the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of Special Tax School District No. 3 regarding bond issues and other recommendations.

However, with the cooperation of the better class of citizens of this school district cooperating with the Trustees serving them, and the co-trustees serving with me as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, appreciating the opportunity to do good, up until about 1927 the Board of Public Instruction cooperated 100 per cent with the Trustees of Special School Tax District No. 3 and practically every recommendation of the Board of Trustees was accepted as valid.

However, in the latter years apparently the Board of Public Instruction had no knowledge of the actual purpose and the efforts and work that had been put forth in the development of the Dade County Agricultural High School and the program of Special School Tax District No. 3, as, for some reason or other, some of the members of the Board of Public Instruction assumed a peculiar type of political philosophy and, with

the assistance of certain propagandists, all the efforts and work of developing this valuable educational institution appeared to be unknown to the members of the School Board, and since that period of time, perhaps the successive School Board personnel of subsequent time, and even today, do not know or appreciate the actual purpose, and detail development and planning of this essential educational institution and its relation to agricultural, horticultural and manual demonstration in relation to its high school training and practical education.

In the planning and development of the Dade County Agricultural High School, its curriculum was to include manual training, agricultural and horticultural training and demonstration, including domestic science for girls, pertaining to practically all departments of home making and the maintenance thereof.

The manual training department was reduced in later years by subsequent management under the Board of Public Instruction to the Junior High School students. The original building, which was 36 x 100 feet, was done away with and used as a school bus storage shed.

In a subsequent chapter of this book you will note the manner and method used by the Board of Public Instruction to change the name of the Dade County Agricultural High School to the Miami Edison Senior High School. With affidavits by former student and Parent-Teacher members that the method used was unusual without proper notice to the taxpayers and public by the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County.

The taxpayers of Special Tax School District No. 3 were not consulted or properly notified wherein they could express their opinion, objection or approval of the change of the name of the Dade County Agricultural High School. The act of the Florida Legislature in 1917 created the Dade County Agricultural High School. The change to the Miami Edison Senior High School was strictly within the machination of the members of the Board of Public Instruction.

My activities and energy during the 33 years of my services as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Special Tax School District No. 3 have been most pleasant. I have enjoyed the work and feel that it is one of the greatest personal investments

ever made during the active years of my life. The task and experience has been a pleasant and enjoyable experience in my career.

The fine cooperation of the better class of citizen and taxpayers of Dade County, and more particularly Special School Tax District No. 3, I wish to give due credit and appreciation for their cooperation and foresightedness in helping to develop an outstanding educational institution as represented by the Dade County Agricultural High School.

It is with great appreciation here to express my sincere thanks for the fine cooperation received in serving with the various Boards of Trustees, whose unbroken official cooperation and assistance made possible the achievement and development of this wonderful institution of learning.

To the students who have or may graduate from the various departments of this institution, I feel duty bound to call your attention to the bronze plaque and the wording thereon which is attached to the entrance of the Dade County Agricultural High School building. These two words, "PRACTICAL EDUCATION," expresses the vision of the author and the purpose of this institution, visibly: That here the students may develop a cultural and mental training in coordination with the usefulness of their hands, that they may develop into useful self-supporting and productive intelligent citizens with initiative to see with appreciation and love of the priceless heritage bequeathed to us by our forefathers. The Constitution and Bill of Rights of the United States of America, that through each successive generation and particularly the students of the Dade County Agricultural High School may forever perpetuate, that Freedom and Liberty may ever reign in this Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.



One of the early school houses in the Coconut Grove section, about 1900.

PRINCIPALS OF DADE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
HIGH SCHOOL

Professor A. E. Dewar.....	1915-1917
Professor A. C. Alleshouse.....	1917-1920
Professor W. O. Lockhart.....	1921-1922
Professor J. N. McArthur.....	1922-1923
Professor Jessie Fisher.....	1923-1951
Professor Robert Wilson.....	1951-1953



**Professor W. O. Lockhart, Principal
1921-22.**



**Professor J. N. McArthur, Principal
1922-23, also Agricultural Supervisor and
Teacher.**



**Professor Jessie Fisher, Principal Dade
County Agricultural High School 1924
to 1951.**



**Professor Robert A. Wilson,
Principal 1950-53.**

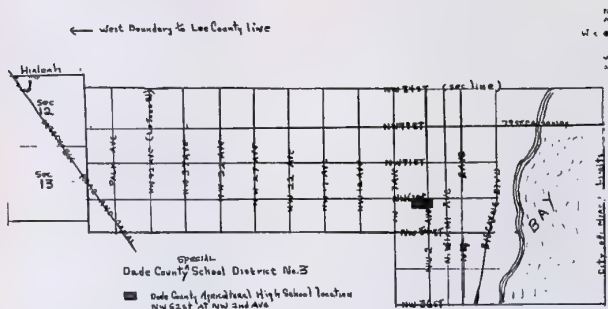
SUPERVISORS AND TRUSTEES

From 1885 to 1899 W. A. Filer was supervisor.

From 1899 to 1909 Dr. J. G. DuPuis was supervisor.

In 1909 Special School Tax District No. 3 was approved by ballot and trustees elected for the district.

1909	A. P. Falleson	1919	Dr. J. G. DuPuis
	Leon Fornell	1921	H. C. Brown
	Dr. J. G. DuPuis		E. B. Douglas
1911	A. P. Falleson		Dr. J. G. DuPuis
	E. N. Webb	1923	George Fletcher
	Dr. J. G. DuPuis	1925	Mrs. Lillian Warner
1913	E. B. Douglas	1927	Dr. J. G. DuPuis
	A. P. Falleson	1929	
	Dr. J. G. DuPuis	1931	Van E. Blanton
1915	E. B. Douglas		Dr. E. C. Couric
1917	F. M. Soar		Fred Ewing



BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF DADE COUNTY

1885	W. H. Benest <i>Chairman</i> Joseph Frow E. N. Dimick	1910	J. M. Holding Dr. A. Leight Monroe F. C. Bush R. E. Hall <i>Superintendent</i>
1886	Joseph T. Frow C. H. Lum W. H. Benest A. C. Richards	1913	J. M. Holding Dr. A. Leight Monroe J. G. Crossland R. E. Hall <i>Superintendent</i>
1887	George W. Lainhart V. Samuel Rhodes	1919	G. A. Douglas <i>Chairman</i> Dr. A. Leight Monroe A. L. Hearn R. E. Hall <i>Superintendent</i>
1890	George W. Lainhart E. L. White John Clemenson	1920	H. H. Filer <i>Chairman</i> A. G. Holmes J. H. Herlong Charles Fisher <i>Superintendent</i>
1893	John Clemenson George W. Lainhart E. L. White James McFarlane E. R. Bradley <i>Superintendent</i>	1923	H. H. Filer <i>Chairman</i> A. G. Holmes S. E. Livingston Charles Fisher <i>Superintendent</i>
1894	W. H. Parkin <i>Chairman</i> A. J. Mitchell E. R. Bradley <i>Superintendent</i>	1927	H. H. Filer <i>Chairman</i> S. E. Livingston Ben H. Cocroft Charles Fisher <i>Superintendent</i>
1895	W. H. Parkin <i>Chairman</i> W. L. Widmeyer J. W. Comstock E. R. Bradley <i>Superintendent</i>	1929	H. H. Filer Ben H. Cocroft Julian H. Webster Charles Fisher <i>Superintendent</i>
1896	W. L. Widmeyer J. W. Comstock Dr. J. W. Jackson Ed C. White <i>Superintendent</i>	1931	H. H. Filer W. H. Combs Dr. E. W. Ayers
1897	W. L. Widmeyer J. W. Comstock Z. T. Merritt <i>Superintendent</i>	1933	H. H. Filer W. H. Combs
1909	J. M. Holding F. C. Bush R. E. Hall <i>Superintendent</i>		

1935	H. H. Filer W. H. Combs Mrs. Nell K. Walker	1945	Van E. Blanton F. H. McDonald Charles G. Turner R. P. Terry Russell Hand
1937	Van E. Blanton W. H. Combs Mrs. Nell K. Walker	1947	Harley G. Collins Harley O. Lassiter James A. Henderson R. P. Terry Milton Weiss
1939	Van E. Blanton Russell Hand Charles G. Turner R. P. Terry R. R. Ellis	1949	Harley G. Collins Harley O. Lassiter James A. Henderson Joseph L. Plummer Milton Weiss
1941	Van E. Blanton R. P. Terry Russell Hand Charles G. Turner Milton Weiss	1951	Angus W. Graham James M. Noel Dr. C. Raymond Van Dusen Joseph L. Plummer Milton Weiss
1943	Van E. Blanton Russell Hand Charles G. Turner R. P. Terry Milton Weiss		

*Information relative to supervisors, trustees and members of Board of Public Instruction taken from Minute Book Records. Minute book covering the period from January 5, 1897, to July 3, 1909, is apparently lost. These books, originally kept at West Palm Beach (when Dade County covered that territory), and minute book covering above period was never delivered to Miami. The first minute books were kept in long hand by the superintendent and secretary of the school board.

OCTOBER, 1896

Mr. R. E. McDonald was engaged as principal of the first public school in Miami, School No. 18, at a salary of \$50 per month. A vacant building was rented at \$140 for the school term and the City Council of Miami agreed to pay \$90 of the cost of the rent.

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL IN DADE COUNTY

The first high school in Dade County was constructed in 1900 on the site where the present U. S. Post Office is located between N. E. Third and Fourth Streets on N. E. First Avenue.

There were no Junior High Schools in those early days—and all pupils in Dade County eligible for high school attended this first Public High School known as the Dade County High School.

The first principal was Professor Willis W. Hall and the first pupil to graduate from this high school was Miss Florence Stephens, who now resides at 11505 N. E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida.

Referendum October 2, 1945, changed the 10 Special Tax School Districts into one Special Tax School District, with three trustees covering all of Dade County, Florida.

HOW I BECAME A SCHOOL SUPERVISOR



Dr. J. G. DuPuis, Chairman Board
of Trustees Special School Tax
District No. 3.

The distance from Biscayne Bay to the Florida East Coast Railway (on what is now known as N. E. 61st Street) was the only paved rock road in this section of Dade County. Early one morning in the year 1899, on this road, I met Mr. W. A. Filer. In conversation with him, he said to me, "Dr. DuPuis, I have been supervisor for the school for a good many years, and from this day on you are the supervisor." He further remarked, "I am out and you are in."

I served as supervisor of the school from that conversation in the early part of 1899 until 1909. At that time, 1909, the Dade County School Board was petitioned by the citizens of Lemon City, Larkins and Coconut Grove to call an election for the creation of special tax school districts and for the election of a board of trustees for each district.



Mr. Leon Fornell, Trustee of Spe-
cial Tax School District No. 3,
1909.

Special Tax School District No. 3 was created by ballot, authorized by the legislature of the state of Florida. Mr. A. P. Falleson, Mr. Leon Fornell and myself were elected trustees and I was nominated as chairman of the said board. Thereafter, by ballot, I was elected biennially and served as chairman of the board of trustees of Special Tax School District No. 3 until April, 1931, when I resigned my post after serving and working for the development of Dade County public schools without compensation for more than 32 consecutive years.

THE BEGINNING

The first Board of Public Instruction was inaugurated in 1885 consisting of Mr. W. H. Benest, chairman; Mr. Joseph Frow and Mr. E. N. Dimick, at which time the county was divided into districts, numbers one, two and three, and appropriations were made wherein each district of the county was to receive two hundred dollars for school buildings.

In 1886 the board consisted of Mr. Joseph T. Frow, Mr. C. H. Lum, Mr. W. H. Benest and Mr. A. C. Richards.

FIRST SCHOOL

In 1887 the board consisted of Mr. George W. Lainhart and Mr. Samuel Rhodes and \$12 per month was allowed for rental of part of the residence of Mr. William Mettair fronting on Biscayne Bay at approximately what is now N. E. 65th Street. (Mr. Mettair was the first sheriff of Dade County). District No. 3 was allowed an appropriation of \$175 for teachers.

At that time Lemon City had the first public school in Dade County and the first teacher was Miss Alice Brickell, who with her sisters traveled by boat from Brickell Point at the mouth of the Miami River every Monday morning and returned home by boat every Saturday. Miss Brickell received no compensation from public funds for her services. There were from 20 to 25 pupils attending the first public school session of Dade County.



Miss Alice Brickell, first teacher in the first Public School in Dade County at Lemon City, Florida, year 1887.

SECOND SCHOOL

In 1888 a temporary building principally of palmetto thatches was erected and used as a public school. It was located at what is now approximately N. E. 65th Street and Biscayne Boulevard. Mr. H. Rhodes taught the second term of public school in Dade County in this improvised building.

THIRD SCHOOL

In 1889 Mr. Harlan Trapp, a young man of about 19 years of age, taught a public school at what was known as Oxer's Homestead, located at what is now about N. E. Second Avenue and 14th Street. However, it was decided this building was too far from the homes of the pupils that were attending this school. Therefore, the material in this building was salvaged, brought to Lemon City and with \$100 appropriation added thereto by request of Mr. E. L. White, who was a member of the school board at that time, the third public school building in Dade County was erected.

This was in the latter part of 1890. The building consisted of a small school building with upright planks, box style, shingle roof, one room approximately 20 by 24 feet, and was erected just south of the present Lemon City Library.

Miss Ada Merritt was the first teacher in this building and according to some of the students she had a busy time keeping the children from sticking their heads out of the windows to watch the workmen of the Florida East Coast Railway working on the west side of the building a few feet away while the railroad bed construction was being built and completed.

In December of 1890 the deed for School land at Motlow (now Lemon City) was recorded, the land being donated by Mr. John Saunders, consisting of a tract of land about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres which was located just south of the present Lemon City Library, being the site of the school building mentioned above. A portion of this land was in line of the right-a-way of the Florida East Coast Railway and the railroad purchased part of their right-a-way through this school tract from the School Board at that time in 1896.

In 1896 the first Methodist Church in southeast Florida, the Lemon City Methodist Church was built and located slightly east of N. E. Fourth Avenue and 59th Street and was rented for accommodation of public school purposes at approximately \$6.44 per month. This church building was later destroyed in the hurricane of 1902. Reverend Fred Blackburn was the first Methodist pastor. A sincere and fine man.

Between the years of 1895 and 1897, a frame two-story four room structure was built for public school purposes near N. E. Fourth Avenue and 59th Street and there seems to be a

void or absence in the records of the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, as to the exact time when this building was constructed and how it was paid for, but it was erected on the property donated by Mr. John Saunders. School continued with a good degree of attendance of from forty to sixty pupils for several years in this four room building up until 1915. This building was also used by the community and visitors from Miami to hold community dances and public meetings. This two-story frame school structure was destroyed by the hurricane of 1915.

In later years in honor of the service rendered to the public school system, a modern school building in the southwest section of Miami was named Ada Merritt Junior High School in honor of the many years Miss Merritt served as the dean of teachers of Dade County, Florida. She was the principal and teacher in this building several terms.

An Inspiration

The inspiration, origin and development of the Dade County Agricultural High School had its inception in my mind for a long time. Mr. A. P. Falleson, a retired farmer from New York State, and Mr. Leon Fornell, a civic minded citizen, rendered full cooperation as trustees with me in appreciation of the plan and its development.

To make it possible to develop what was later to be the first unit of the Dade County Agricultural High School, there was on April 1, 1909, petitions from a number of qualified electors of Lemon City, Coconut Grove and Larkins for the creation of special tax school districts. Respectively asking for special elections to be called in these communities for this purpose, and it was ordered that these petitions be published according to law, and at the same time for an election of trustees by ballot.

On May 4, 1909 there was publication of special election for the purpose of determining whether a certain portion of Dade County as described by metes and bounds in said petition shall become a special tax school district to be known as Lemon City Special Tax School District Number 3 (later known as Special Tax School District No. 3) of Dade County, Florida, for the purpose of levying and collecting a district school tax for

the exclusive use of public free schools within the district. It was ordered that the election be held at the public school building at Lemon City, Florida, at the two-story four-room building heretofore mentioned. On June 8, 1909, the district was created by a vote of 12, all for and none against. Dr. J. G. DuPuis, Mr. A. P. Falleson and Mr. Leon Fornell receiving the highest number of votes were duly elected as trustees and the maximum millage of 3 mills was carried by majority vote. The increased revenue of the 3 mills was used to employ the best teachers available.

In 1913 Dr. A. Leight Monroe and Mr. J. G. Crossland were members and Professor R. E. Hall was superintendent of the Board of Public Instruction. A petition from a number of qualified electors at Lemon City Special Tax School District No. 3 was received in which the petitioners asked for an election to be called for the purpose of voting bonds in the sum of \$25,000.00 for the purpose of raising funds for the new school building and other school purposes.

A resolution was passed authorizing the calling of a special election July 14, 1913 to have bonds issued for \$25,000.00. The election was duly called and the issue was favored by 64 votes for and 5 against, with a total of 69 votes cast.

On July 1, 1914 bids were received and opened for the construction of the new school building at Lemon City. The first unit located on the west side of N. W. Second Avenue and 62nd Street. This building consisting of 6 classrooms, a basement, first and second story with suitable classrooms, auditorium, stage and gallery. It is still in use and has been added to since that date. All bids were considered excessive and the architect, Mr. George Pfeiffer was authorized by the Board of Trustees to confer with the lowest bidder wherein the cost of construction would be kept in keeping with the amount of money voted for the construction of the building. The school board at that time consisted of Dr. A. Leight Monroe, Mr. J. G. Crossland, Mr. J. M. Holding and Professor R. E. Hall was superintendent of the Board of Public Instruction.

The bonds were bought by the Bank of Bay Biscayne for \$25,000.00 and accrued interest was accepted on August 13, 1914.

Procuring of the Land

On March 14, 1914 five acres of land was purchased from the Mutual Security Company, known as Lot 1 of Lemon City School Tract, for \$500.00, where the first unit of said school is now located, on the west side of N. W. Second Avenue and N. W. 62nd Street (then known as Poca Moonshine Drive).

On April 13, 1914, the second five acres was purchased from Mr. George M. and Hattie Phippen for \$500.00, this five acres is on the east side of N. W. Second Avenue where the present Dade County Agricultural High School building, auditorium and gymnasium is now located.



Mr. E. B. Douglas, Trustee 1913 to 1921 Special School Tax District No. 3.

In April of 1922, an additional 15 acres was purchased from Mr. W. H. Stratton, a bachelor, at a cost of approximately \$18,500.00 where now stands the portables, workshops and athletic field. Our objective was to obtain 40 acres of land at the present site for the main school plant but it was defeated. Mr. A. P. Falleson and Mr. E. B. Douglas were trustees of the board with me and we tried and actually begged adjoining land owners to sell to the school board enough land to make out the 40 acre block, how-

ever, the owners refused to sell any more acreage for school purposes with the excuse that we already had more land than we needed, and we ran against a stone wall and could not obtain another acre of land in addition to the 25 acres where the school plant is now located, for love, money or both.

The inception and inspiration of the Agricultural School originated in my mind was beginning to take on definite form and the securing of adequate acreage for the purpose of carrying on of scientific and practical horticultural and agricultural instruction and demonstration. In 1916 the school became known as the Dade County Agricultural High School and by Legislative Act in 1917 was legally designated the Dade County Agricultural High School.

Photostatic copies of original records are included herein verifying the efforts to procure land for horticultural and agricultural purposes in connection with this wonderful educational institution.

Upon soliciting the aid of Mr. Charles Deering to assist us in procuring additional acreage, through Dr. David Fairchild he dedicated twenty acres of land south of N. E. 54th Street and east of N. E. Second Avenue for use as a United States Experimental and Demonstration Farm and a moderate amount of experimental work was carried on at this location. It was Mr. Deering's idea that the Dade County Agricultural High School could obtain some practical benefits in connection with agricultural school work. This 20 acres of land was recently developed into a large apartment house development and the United States experimental station was moved to the vicinity of Cutler, Florida, years ago, as the deed contained a reverter clause to the donor.

A five acre tract of land was rented annually south of 75th Street about two blocks west of N. E. Second Avenue as a plot to carry out the inception of the agricultural unit. Mr. A. P. Falleson, without remuneration, a member of the board of trustees, supervised the projects of the boys who entered into the agricultural demonstration courses.

Subsequently Professor A. C. Peacock was employed as the first agricultural and vocational teacher, who proved himself a real farmer and teacher.



The First Unit which opened in 1915 known as Lemon City School and later became Dade County Agricultural High School.

Lemon City School Opened In New Building



Professor A. E. Dewar, the First Principal of Dade County Agricultural High School.

The school opened in September, 1915, with 15 pupils entering high school and 72 entering elementary grades. The first principal was Professor A. E. Dewar, who with one other teacher composed the high school teaching staff. There were four teachers for the elementary grades. Professor Dewar served as principal for two school terms, 1915 and 1916, and the school was then known as Lemon City High School.

Banquet

It was about this time in November, 1916, that I arranged a banquet meeting in the Biscayne Hotel dining room, for the purpose of presenting to prominent citizens of Dade County the need for a real agricultural high school where practical demonstration of horticulture and agriculture could be taught in conjunction with the regular high school courses with the thought to secure financial aid by the levy of a small tax on real and personal property for operating the experimental farm or farms in connection with the school which was beginning to be known as the Dade County Agricultural High School.

About 150 prominent citizens attended this banquet meeting, the tickets were sold for \$1.00 each, and much assistance in the selling of the tickets was given by the Southeast Florida Cattle Association, of which I was chairman. When I approached Mr. Ed Romfh, president of the First National Bank of Miami, to purchase a ticket, which he did cooperatively, he said, "Doc, what you doing, going into politics?" My answer to him was, "No, Mr. Romfh, but I am trying to establish, with the help of my fellow citizens, a real educational institution."

Honorable William Jennings Bryan and Professor Shelton Phillips were the principal speakers, who, with other leading

citizens, discussed the objective of the Dade County Agricultural High School which was explained to them by myself, as toastmaster. The proposal met with unanimous approval by those attending this banquet.

Mr. Urmev, who was then the manager of the Biscayne Hotel, had arranged an excellent menu at \$1.00 per plate which could not be duplicated today at \$5.00 per plate. A part of the menu was baked quail, and the Honorable William Jennings Bryan sat at my left and I have never seen an individual enjoy a meal so much or who could strip the meat from the bones of the quail quite like our speaker guest.

This meeting was a complete success and with splendid cooperation of leading citizens, including Senator John W. Watson, the Legislature passed June 7, 1917, Special Acts of 1917, Chapter 7669, legally creating the Dade County Agricultural High School located at Lemon City, Fla., Special Tax School District No. 3 of Dade County, which school was legally designated and named by act of Legislature the Dade County Agricultural High School.

Professor A. C. Alleshouse was the second principal and served from 1917 through 1919.

The first pupil to graduate and receive a diploma was Miss Una Hinson (now Mrs. John Phillips) in May of 1919. A copy of said diploma is reproduced in this book.

The school began to grow rapidly in the number of students and became a popular educational institution.

The act of Legislature created this institution and established it as the first agricultural high school in the state of Florida, and the Board of County Commissioners of Dade County were authorized to levy a special tax not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ mill, as set forth in the law.

The banquet meeting above mentioned was called to the public attention for the purpose of familiarizing the taxpayers of Dade County of the plan and objective of this institution prior to the request for the enactment of the law creating the said educational institution by act of the Florida State Legislature.

In the introduction you will have read that a part of the program was to carry out the completion of the Dade County Agricultural High School and to create a Junior College giving

instruction for the first two years of preparatory college work with and in conjunction with the high school courses.

You read in subsequent Chapters that the Internal Improvement Board granted 320 acres of land, located at the southeast corner of N. W. 27th Avenue and Golden Glades Road.

You will also read that shortly after 1925 two five hundred thousand dollar bond issues were recommended by the trustees of Special Tax School District No. 3 and both were to be voted upon at the same election. However, the second five hundred thousand dollar bond issue was not to be sold until such time as the taxpayers could easily carry the burden of further indebtedness, as one of these \$500,000.00 bond issues was for the purpose of the development of the Junior College above mentioned. However, the site for the same as previously reported in preceding chapter was not obtained after the Internal Improvement Board had granted the 320-acre tract for the same. The reason why we did not obtain the land is subsequently reported.

However, the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County on June 24, 1926 did advertise and sell one bond issue for \$837,000.00, also another bond issue for \$500,000.00. To my knowledge, as chairman of the board of trustees, the above \$837,000.00 bond issue did not originate within the board of trustees of Special School Tax District No. 3. There have been many efforts to search out the records of the Board of Public Instruction as to the former bond issues in an effort to present an accurate picture of the various monies voted and how expended, but without any definite success. It is regrettable that the records of Special Tax School District No. 3 have been kept in such an unsatisfactory manner.

"BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That authority be, and is, hereby given to the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Dade, State of Florida, to establish a County Agricultural High School which shall be located at Lemon City, Special Tax School District No. 3, of Dade County, which said school shall be known and designated as the Dade County Agricultural High School.

Section 2. That said school shall be conducted, managed and controlled in like manner as now provided by law for the conduct, management and control of county high schools in which agricultural departments have been established.

Section 3. That the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Dade, State of Florida, is hereby authorized to establish and maintain an experimental farm or farms which may be used for demonstration and educational work in connection with the said Dade County Agricultural High School, which said farm or farms shall be operated, managed and controlled by and through duly authorized agents as now provided by law for agricultural departments in county high schools.

Section 4. That upon establishment of such Dade County Agricultural High School, the Board of County Commissioners of Dade County, State of Florida, are hereby authorized and directed to levy a special tax not exceeding one-half mill on all real and personal property for operating the experimental farm or farms in connection with the Dade County Agricultural High School.

Section 5. That the funds derived from the levy of said one-half mill tax shall be paid in to the proper county depository and placed to the credit of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Dade, State of Florida, as a special fund for use only in equipping, maintaining and operating the experimental farm or farms aforesaid.

Section 6. That the trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida be, and they are, hereby authorized to lease so long as used for school and experimental purposes to the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Dade, State of Florida, in consideration of the sum of one (\$1.00) dollar one section of state land in the Everglades District, for use as an experimental farm and operated in connection with the said Dade County Agricultural High School, said section to be one of the following, viz.:

All of section thirty (30) or thirty-one (31), in township fifty-two (52), south of range forty-one (41) east; or

All of section twenty-four (24) or twenty-five (25) in township fifty-three (53) south, range forty (40) east.

Section 7. That all stock, poultry, fruit, grain, vegetables and agricultural products of all kinds raised or grown upon said experimental farm shall be sold by the county agents in charge of the said farm and the proceeds arising therefrom shall be paid into the county depository and placed to the credit of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Dade, State of Florida, as a special fund to be used in providing for the maintenance, operation, equipment and improvement of said experimental farm.

Section 8. That pupils from all parts of the County of Dade shall be entitled to the privilege of attending the said school and participating in the experimental and demonstration work upon the farm or farms operated in connection with said school.

Section 9. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 10. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1917.

Special Acts 1917—Chapter 7669—Section No. 1, Page 799. (34:799.)

SCHOOL LAWS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Section 70. (476) SCHOOL BOARD TO REQUIRE AGRICULTURE, ETC., to be taught.—That it shall be the duty of the County School Boards of Education of the several counties of the state to prescribe and require that the teachers throughout their counties respectively, teach the elementary principles of agriculture, and the elements of civil government in the same manner as other like required branches are studied and taught in said schools. (34:29-30.)

The credit for the legislation creating the Dade County Agricultural High School must be given to the Honorable Senator John W. Watson, who was a farmer, business man and statesman with a vision far beyond the average legislator of his day. I went to Tallahassee at the time and assisted Senator Watson in the drafting of the above legislative act.

Objectors and Agitators Against School Site



Professor A. C. Alleshouse, 2nd Principal, Dade County Agricultural High School, September, 1917.

When the school was very young and during Professor A. C. Alleshouse's principalship, there was a certain group of citizens, whose children were going to the school. These citizens had the desire to break up the agricultural section and caused their children to be taken out of the agricultural classes so that the required number in agriculture would be below the required number specified by the Smith-Hughes Agricultural Act and thus destroy the agricultural section of the school.

However, there were some patrons of the school including their children who could see the necessity of developing real agricultural training and enough girls from these families voluntarily enrolled in agricultural classes and kept the school qualified under the Smith-Hughes agricultural act.

In obtaining the land for the school at its present location we were faced with the fact that a large portion of the students' families lived at that time east of the Florida East Coast Railway and near the bayfront. We were challenged by a group of these parents appearing before the school board before the

HAS THE LEMON CITY SCHOOL
BUILDING BEEN CONDEMNED?

MASS MEETING

OF THE CITIZENS AND PATRONS OF

Lemon City School District

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918, 8 P. M., Government
Time.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Grand Jury of Dade County, the Lemon City School Building has been inspected by the Ex-officio Building Superintendent, E. A. Ehmann, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Board of Architecture of the State of Florida.

Mr. Ehmann will meet the citizens of Lemon City Monday evening, hear all complaints, and report his findings as to the safety of the school building.

It is urged upon every man and woman interested in the safety of the school building to be present. If the building be unsafe for your child, you should know the facts.

Shepard, Lemon City Printer, our school

True copy—Notice of Mass Meeting.

institution was started—with the argument that the location was too far in the woods, that it was not a proper place for a school and too much land was being purchased.

Most of these objectors lived to see how wrong their conception and appreciation of the necessity of a large tract of land in a centrally located place was needed for the development and growth of the Dade County Agricultural High School.

In 1918 a certain group of objectors and local citizens became very indignant as to the safety of the construction of the first unit or building which was built in 1914 and 1915. These citizens became so distressed in their own minds, in their efforts to stop the progress of the school, that they went to the grand jury with their complaint, and the following advertisement or handbill which was widely distributed was put out, calling for a mass meeting of the citizens and patrons of the Lemon City School District on Monday April 1, 1918, and that ex-officio building superintendent, E. A. Ehmann, secretary and treasurer of the State Board of Architecture of the State of Florida would meet the citizens and hear all complaints, and report his findings as to the safety of the school building.

On this occasion, I knew the chief agitators, who had brought this unusual happening to a community, would be on hand at this meeting.

Therefore, I prepared for the occasion by taking with me a 20 pound sledge hammer and a 6 pound axe and when the meeting was opened for discussion, I presented these heavy instruments to the ex-officio building superintendent and asked him to give these people, who were bringing these charges as to the safety of the school building, a demonstration by trying to knock a hole in the wall or use it anywhere on the building they desired.

The leading individual of the group, picked up the sledge hammer and wielded many blows to the concrete construction. But he was unable to even dent the walls, even though he tried with all his might to show the building was unsafe.

This building has stood the test of time and has gone through many hurricanes in the past 38 years and is today one of the best constructed buildings as to safety and strength in Dade County, Florida.

After the above incident, the school kept growing rapidly, however, a certain group of citizens ganged up and tried to defeat my reelection every two years at the polls as trustee of the school. More energy was exhausted in their efforts perhaps than has been spent in many national elections.



E. N. Webb, Trustee 1911 during organization period of Dade County Agricultural High School.



Mr. F. M. Soar, Trustee Special School Tax District No. 3, 1915 through 1919.

*Program*OPENING OF THE DADE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL HIGH
SCHOOL SEPTEMBER 17, 1917-8 O'CLOCK A. M.

(3rd School Term)

LEMON CITY, FLORIDA

Song—America	By Audience
Devotional Exercises	Rev. E. A. Harrison
Aims of the School	Dr. J. G. DuPuis, M. D.
Mothers' and Improvement League	Mrs. W. J. Terry
Our Agricultural Department	Prof. L. S. Tenney
Music—Vocal Solo	Mrs. Gladys Whitehead
Correlating Our Forces	Mr. Walker
Violin and Piano Selection	William Peters and Mrs. Whitehead
Inspirational Address	Mrs. T. V. Moore
Announcements	Principal A. C. Alleshouse
Music	Unfinished Symphony—Schubert Victrola Reproduction

September 17, 1917

Lemon City, Florida

DADE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL

GRADE	TEACHER
1 & 2	Miss Florence Anderson Special Penmanship
3 & 4	Mrs. Hettie King
5 & 6	Mrs. L. A. Freeman
7 & 8	Miss Elizabeth K. Nelson

HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY

Latin-History	Miss Elizabeth Owen M. A. University, Wisconsin
English and Household Arts	Miss Anna Mae Williams Florida State College
Science-Agriculture-Manual Training	A. B. Coleman, Clemenson Agricultural College Peabody Institute
Special Supervisor Agricultural Instruction	Loyd S. Tenney Cornell University
Supervisor Experimental Farm	F. M. Vinson
Home Demonstration Agent of Dade County	Miss Genevieve Crawford Florida State College
Attendance Officer	Mrs. Cora Bain
Carrier of Little River Pupils	Mr. F. J. DeVane
Principal	A. C. Alleshouse



Copy of First Diploma from Dade County Agricultural High School issued to Miss Una Hinson May 1919 (now Mrs. John Phillips).

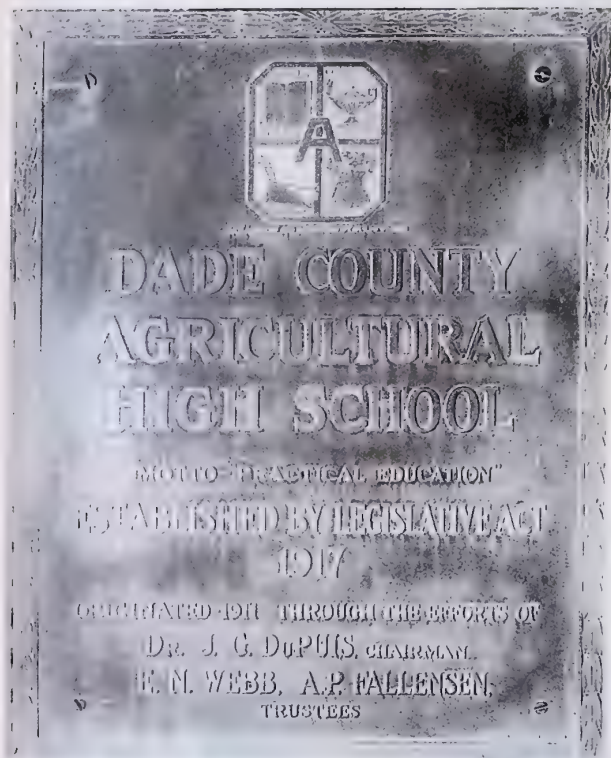
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

J. G. DuPuis, M. D., Chairman; E. B. Douglas and F. M. Soar
 Secretary to Board of Trustees, A. C. Alleshouse
 Dade County Superintendent of Instruction, R. E. Hall



Mr. A. P. Falleson, Trustee of Special Tax School District No. 3, 1909 to 1913. Also supervised Farm Demonstration and project work.

Under Mr. A. P. Falleson's administration and supervision of the farm demonstration and project work, all of the expenses of rent, horse feed, seeds, fertilizer, etc. were paid for and a substantial net dividend in cash was earned from the produce grown and sold during the first and second years farm demonstration and project work of the school.



Bronze plaque at the entrance of the Dade County Agricultural High School.



Freshman Class 1920, Dade County Agricultural High School. Left to right: Miss Williams, English; Mary Lee*, Ruth Austin, Pearl Desrocher*, Edna Powell*, Jennie Gladys Reese, Mary Martin, Willie Lee, Miss Christensen, Science; Ralph Carroll, Eva Bivins*, Mary Julia Mettair*, Sally Backus*, Elva Perrine, Frankie Courtwright, Mabel Beyars, Lucille Alleshouse, Urma Reese, Janice McLendon, Jerome Gatney, Cason Ives, Theo Ormily, Leslie Blair, Carl Courtwright, John G. DuPuis, Jr., W. E. Edwards, Languages; A. C. Alleshouse, Principal; Herbert Courtwright, Vance Grier,* Aubrey Ormsby,* Carl Ingram, Russell Cureton.

* Seniors.



October 14, 1920.

FURTHER EFFORTS TO SECURE LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES

Along with the development of the Dade County Agricultural High School I felt there was a need for suitable plot of land to be used for demonstration and agricultural teaching as well as a horticultural and experimental station.

Therefore, the selection was made of 40 acres of land in Section 16, Township 53 South, Range 41 East, being the southwest corner of N. W. 27th Avenue and 62nd Street, as suitable acreage for this purpose. Professor P. H. Rolf, president of the Florida State University, personally went over this tract of land with me and approved the location as ideal.

In our effort to help the Dade County Agricultural High School, Mr. E. B. Douglas and myself entered into an agreement with Tatum Brothers Real Estate and Investment Company to obtain an option for the purchase of 20 acres of this land at a price of \$50.00 per acre, and through the Tatum Brothers the seller had agreed to donate 20 acres, making a 40 acre tract of land. Mr. Douglas and myself each put up \$50.00 option money to hold the land until final arrangements could be made. Dr. David Fairchild, who was in charge of the Plant Introduction and Experiment Station was approached to obtain a grant from the United States Department of Agriculture to participate and cooperate in the development of this parcel of land for the purposes and further development of the plan of carrying out the demonstration and teaching of vocational horticulture and agriculture. However, the following correspondence and papers will verify that we were unable to get the required cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Mr. Douglas and myself lost our \$50.00 option deposits in our individual efforts to help our school-planned development.

J. M. TATUM, President
S. M. TATUM, Vice-President

S. B. TATUM, Secretary
J. R. TATUM, Treasurer

Tatum Bros. Real Estate & Investment Co.
PAID UP CAPITAL \$100,000

Established 1886

1000 VANDERBILT BUILDING
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Telephone 108

November 10, 1917.

RECEIVED of J. G. Dunis and E. B. Douglas
the sum of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars as Option
money for the purchase of the $E\frac{1}{2}$ of the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of
the $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16-53-41. The full purchase
being \$1,000; balance of \$900 to be paid on or before
December 20, 1917 with the further agreement that the
owners of the $W\frac{1}{2}$ of the said described 40 acres are
to donate the same to the Government provided the
parties herein mentioned complete the purchase of the
first 20 acres described and present it to the
Government for experimental station purposes. It is
understood that this agreement is for the sole
purpose of securing ~~the same~~
station purposes.

TATUM BROS. REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT CO

Agreed to and approved by:

By

E. B. Douglas
J. G. Dunis

J. M. Tatum

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN GRANTS OF LAND FOR THE SCHOOL

In March, 1917, I went to Tallahassee and explained to the Internal Improvement Board the purposes and program for the complete development of the Dade County Agricultural High School and requested that a section of land in the Everglades be donated to this institution for the purpose of demonstration and teaching of agriculture in connection with said agricultural high school.

The entire board, which consisted of Governor Trammell, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, the comptroller, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture called a special meeting for the purpose of hearing my application for the donation of a section of land for the Dade County Agricultural High School. The Internal Improvement Board gave its 100 per cent approval of my application and granted the land, however, the following correspondence explains subsequent happenings both by Legislative Act granting the land and letters explaining why deed to the land was never delivered to the school.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to the Legislature of the State of Florida at its regular session to be held at Tallahassee A. D. 1917, for the enactment of a law authorizing the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida to convey for the nominal consideration of One Dollar (\$1.00) to the Dade County Agricultural High School at Lemon City, Florida, one of the following sections of land, to-wit:

Section 30 or 31 of Township 52 South Range
41 East, or Section 24 or 25 of Township 53
South Range 40 East,

to be used for experimental farm purposes.

DATED at Lemon City, Florida, this March tenth

A. D. 1917.

J. G. De Pina
E. B. Smith
A. P. Ballou

(Copy)

July 28, 1921

Governor Carey Hardee,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Dear Governor Hardee:

In November of 1916 I appeared in person at Tallahassee before the I. I. Board and applied as a Trustee of the Dade County Agricultural High School of Lemon City for an appropriation of land to be used for school purposes. All members including the Governor were present and the board unanimously agreed to set aside a section of land for this purpose. They ordered sections 30 and 31 of Township 52 South, Range 41 East, and Sections 24 and 25 of Township 53 South, Range 40 East set aside until the trustees could make selection of one of the above described sections best suited to the needs of the school.

Section 24 of Township 53 South, Range 40 East was selected and the trustees believed all necessary steps for school ownership were completed. However, we now find that this section was granted to Tatum and Company of Miami.

As this grant for the school was previously ordered we appeal to you to cause to be set aside either this or a similar section which has no encumbrances and which can be used by the school for experimental farm purposes.

Yours very truly,

J. G. DUPUIS
Chairman, Board of Trustees

CARY A. HANDEE
GOVERNOR
MARION L. DAWSON
SECRETARY



STATE OF FLORIDA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
TALLAHASSEE

August 4, 1921.

Dr. J.G. DuPuis,
Chairman Board of Trustees,
Lemon City Florida.

Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your favor of the
twenty eighth ultimo regarding the selection of a
section of land for school purposes. I have filed
your letter and will bring the same to the attention
of the Board at its next meeting.

Very truly yours,

CAH/LE

Governor.

J. STUART LEWIS, SECRETARY

F. C. ELLIOT, CHIEF ENGINEER
GLENN TERRELL, SPECIAL COUNSEL

CARY A. HARRIS, ENGINEER
EDWERT ARON, CHIEF MECHANIC
J. C. LIVING, TOWNSHIP
W. A. HARRIS, CHIEF OF SALINARIAN
TOWNSHIP & BRIDGE & CULVERT
WILLIAM C. HARRIS, CHIEF OF SALINARIAN



TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF EVERGLADES DRAINAGE DISTRICT
OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

August 6, 1921.

Dr. J. G. Dupuis,
Chairman Board of Trustees,
Lemon City, Florida.

Dear Dr. Dupuis:-

Your letter of July 28th to Governor Hardes, relative to a donation by the Trustees of the I. I. Fund of one section of land in Dade County for your Agricultural High School has been referred to me for attention, and in reply beg to advise that you understand of course that such lands as are held by the Trustees of the I. I. Fund are held by them as a trust fund for the benefit of all the people of the State, and they cannot of course make donations of this fund for any purpose without authority from the Legislature.

The Legislature in 1917 enacted Chapter 7659 of the Laws of Florida, which among other things authorized the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund to set aside one section of land in Dade County, Florida, for the Agricultural High School at Lemon City; the said Section to be Section 30 or 31 in Township 52 South, Range 41 East, or Section 24 or 25 in Township 53 South, Range 40 East.

The Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, in pursuance of the Act as above, elected to take Section 24 of Township 53 South, Range 40 East, and requested the Trustees of the I. I. Fund to execute their deed to the said Section.

On September 25th, 1919 I prepared deed for the Trustees to execute to this section, but on investigation I found that all the sections enumerated in the Act, as above, had been deeded in September 1917, by virtue of a contract entered into in March 1917, to the Tatum Land Company; that is to say that contract had been made and executed for the disposition of all these lands prior to the donation thereof by the Legislature.

J. STUART LEWIS, Secretary

F. C. ELLIOTT, Chief Mechanical Engineer

W. A. BILLS, Chief Engineer

LARRY A. HENDERSON, Secretary
 EDWIN A. HENDERSON, Treasurer
 J. C. LUTHER, Treasurer
 W. A. BILLS, Chief Engineer
 Trustees & Board of Commissioners
 of the State of Florida



TRUSTEES of THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

AND
 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
 OF EVERGLADES DRAINAGE DISTRICT
 OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

Since the legislature gave the Trustees no discretion in the matter but specified the section that should be decided by them to the School Board for school purposes, I do not think it would be proper for the Trustees to legally substitute some other section for the one designated by the Legislature. I did, however, suggest to the School Board in my letter to them under date of September 26, 1919, explaining this matter, that the Tatum Land Company might exchange the section as above described with the Trustees for some other Section when the Trustees could in that event execute deed to them, but it seemed that the Tatum Land Company had already sold the Sections indicated, so we heard nothing further about the proposition.

The Trustees of the I. I. Fund would of course be very glad to assist you in this matter in any way possible, but on account of the restrictions as above enumerated in the Act and the complication that had arisen with respect to the situation at the time the Act was passed, I do not now see any way that they could help you out.

Yours very truly,

F. C. Elliott
Counsel.

GT:D.

CARY A. HARDEE
GOVERNOR
MARION L. DAWSON
SECRETARY



STATE OF FLORIDA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
TALLAHASSEE

August 6, 1921.

Dr. J.C. DuPuis,

Lemon City, Fla.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the twentieth ultimo, addressed to the Governor has been received. I am directed by him to advise you that the same has been referred to Mr. Glenn Terrell, Attorney for the Trustees, with the request that he write you regarding the matter.

Very truly yours,

ELB/LM

Secretary to the Governor.

Lemon City, Fla.
May 19, 1922.

Governor Carey A. Hardee,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Dear Governor:

Enclosed copy of former correspondence relative to section of land given to the Dade County Agricultural School by Legislative Act in 1917, and by former sale by the I. I. Board our school has never been able to get possession of this land.

Therefore, we request that you please have the I. I. Board to withhold from trade or sale until the next Legislative session of Florida convenes to wit: Section 16, Range 40 East, Township 53 South. So that we may have the Legislature to give you the authority to transfer or deed this Section 16 to our institution, in lieu of the one that was granted our school but was never deeded to our school.

Thanking you very much to have this privilege granted and officially filed as herein requested.

Yours truly,

J. G. DUPUIS
Chairman, Board of Trustees

MODEL LAND COMPANY AND FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY LAND GRANT

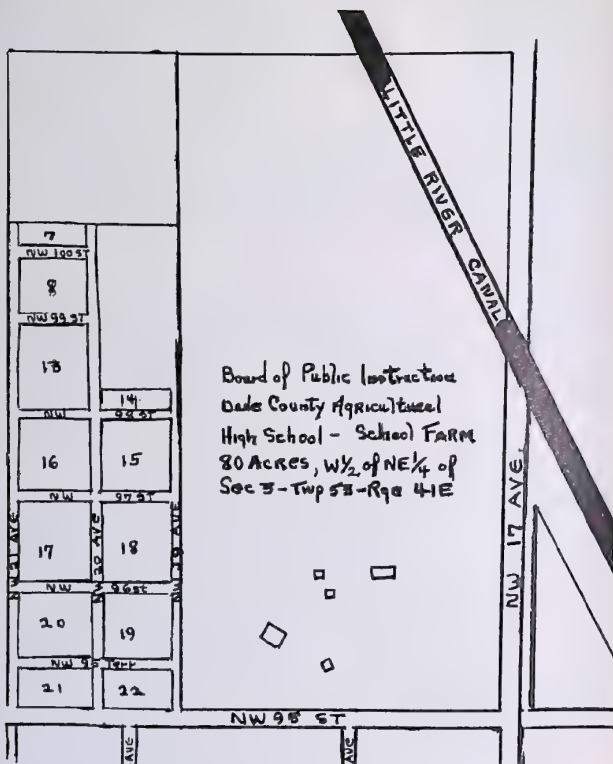
In 1919 I appealed to one of my friends, Mr. Fred S. Morse, agent for the Model Land Company and the Florida East Coast Railway interest, explaining to him the purposes for which the Dade County Agricultural High School was being developed and impressed upon him the need for additional land for demonstration and agricultural teaching in connection with the school.

Mr. Morse took the matter up with the Model Land Company who deeded 80 acres of land, being the $W\frac{1}{2}$ of $NW\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 2, Township 53 South, Range 41 East, Dade County, for the maintenance of a county agricultural school, general instruction in horticulture, and agriculture and for experimental and farm demonstration.

About 1922 it was decided that the above 80 acres of land was too low and not suitable for the placing of buildings, and carrying on instruction and farm demonstration work. The Board of Trustees asked that this tract of 80 acres be traded for a tract of 80 acres which I was buying from the Model Land Company under contract. This land consisted of both high and low land, muck and a variety of soils and was ideally suited for the school purposes, therefore, through Mr. Frank Pepper of the Model Land Company, I cheerfully traded or swapped my 80 acres of land for the 80 acres of land that was originally deeded to the school in 1919, and on the 6th day of June, 1922 the School Board received a deed to the $E\frac{1}{2}$ of the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3, Township 53 South, Range 41 East, 80 acres of land, where the Dade County Agricultural High School farm is now located.

In 1925 the progress of Dade County was materially expanded and it was further conceived by my mind that there should be additional land obtained for the further development of the purposes and creation of this educational institution.

Therefore, for the third time I went to Tallahassee during the Legislature of 1925 and explained the situation to the Internal Improvement Board which has control over public lands of the State of Florida. I explained to them in a special



meeting the unfortunate circumstances which prevented the Dade County Agricultural High School from obtaining deed and possession of the land that had been previously granted to the school for demonstration and agricultural teaching.

The Internal Improvement Board was agreeable and set aside a grant of 320 acres of land which Mr. E. B. Douglas, one of my fellow trustees and myself had selected as an ex-

cellent parcel of land for the purpose desired, located at the southeast corner of Golden Glades Road and N. W. 27th Avenue, in Dade County, Florida.

Again I felt well repaid for my travels and communications with the officials at Tallahassee and felt that finally the school would receive the necessary additional land. However, this was not the case as the deed was never received.

In July of that year Governor John W. Martin announced that he was coming to Miami and would hold a meeting at the court house and answer any questions the citizens desired to ask him. I attended this meeting in which the Governor had invited the citizens. I asked him, why the Dade County School Board had not received the deed to the 320 acres of land for the Dade County Agricultural High School which was set aside by the Internal Improvement Board for this purpose? The Governor answered, "You did not ask for the deed right-away to this land, therefore, we thought you didn't want it and it has been sold." That is the reason this land was not received by the Dade County Agricultural High School. This last request for 320 acres of land as above described was asked for a junior college to be operated in connection with Dade County Agricultural High School.

REQUEST OF MAYOR EVERETT G. SEWELL TO
DR. DUPUIS AND COMMITTEE FOR RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR FUTURE GROWTH OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

In 1923, Honorable Everett G. Sewell, then Mayor of the City of Miami, requested me to select my own committee of business men, to formulate plans and bring in our recommendations for the future benefit of the City of Miami and Dade County, and give him a written report for the benefit and study of the Miami Chamber of Commerce.

The committee as selected consisted of the following:

J. G. DuPuis, M. D., Chairman	
Mr. James H. Bright	Mr. E. B. Douglas
Mr. Thomas Pancoast	Mr. R. E. McDonald
Mr. C. D. Leffler	Mr. Marcus Milam

The following letter of December 11, 1923 is a true copy of the original letter presented to Mr. Sewell, which sets forth certain recommendations, such as the Dade County Fair, the Pan-American University and the Miami Pan-American Exposition, all of which have been born and have operated to great advantage to the citizens of Miami and Dade County, as hereinafter set forth.

December 11, 1923

Pres. E. G. Sewell,
Miami Chamber of Commerce,
Miami, Florida.

Dear Sir:

We, the Committee appointed by you to make suggestions and recommendations and plans for the development of the Dade County Fair, the Miami Pan-American Exposition, and the Pan-American University, beg leave to submit to you the following recommendations:

1st.—That a corporation of active citizens of Miami and Dade County, Florida, of not less than ten in number, be associated not for profit, and organized and incorporated to develop and operate a Dade County Fair, and that the same shall raise, devise, recommend and provide means to properly develop and maintain the said Dade County Fair, and a membership of five members of the total members of said incorporation, ten in all, shall be assigned the Dade County Fair, and they shall be known as the Dade County Section of the entire corporation, or Section One.

2nd.—That the Pan-American University be planned, developed and its maintenance arranged for by a section of five of the entire incorporation members, and known as Section Two.

3rd.—That the Miami Pan-American Exposition be planned, developed and caused to mature, and that the entire incorporate body, including Section One and Two, collectively and individually, whose duties shall be to plan, devise, raise, and secure funds for the successful development of this enterprise.

4th.—We recommend that when the incorporation is formed and legally empowered to detail, and estimate plans, and that they do so in keeping with the view of thorough progressive development and that the City of Miami and Dade County be requested to issue and vote bonds to cover expenses necessary for these enterprises, and should there be no law for the legality of bonding to defray the expenses of these essential enterprises then we recommend that adequate legislation be developed at the earliest possible date.

5th.—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DADE COUNTY FAIR: First, that the Fair be located upon the 30 acres of land known as the County Poor Farm, on now Seventh Avenue, with an additional 10 acres adjoining making a tract of 40 acres.

That an immediate development be carried out, consisting of a half mile track, permanent fair buildings and a general improvement designed and kept in development wherein later, should the same be used for a public park the buildings, etc., will be adaptable for successful use for other purposes. To defray the expense of these improvements we recommend that Dade County issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000.00 for this purpose, but that only \$100,000.00 be sold for immediate development, and that the other \$100,000.00 bonds shall not be offered for sale for a period of 12 months from the date of sale of the first \$100,000.00 for the

Dade County Fair. We recommend that the next Dade County Fair be held on this site of land.

6th—That the incorporation be authorized to accept the 160 acres of land offered by Messrs. Curtiss and Bright adjoining Hialeah on the north-east and that such legal arrangements and agreements be entered into wherein both parties, the donors, viz: Messrs. Curtiss and Bright, and the recipients, viz: the incorporation for the people at large, shall be legally protected. We recommended that the same be laid out and developed. In the development of this plot of land, the plan shall conform to meet the needs and purposes that later years a part of this track may be used and maintained for the County Fair, and that definite measures be taken to hasten and develop the Miami Pan-American Exposition within a period not later than five years from date. For the development of this enterprise we recommend that there be expended by bond issues, not later than two years, the sum of \$100,000.00 for automobile, training and speed track and laying out and planting permanent and ornamental trees and plants. That not later than 24 months of the first sale another \$100,000.00 of bonds be sold to bring the development up to the period to entertain suitable improvements for the Miami Pan-American Exposition, and that when the proper developments have matured within a period not later than 5 years an additional \$500,000.00 of bonds shall be sold for the direct development, housing and maintenance of this exposition. We also recommend that in the construction of these buildings it be kept in view that they may be used after the exposition is over for other useful purposes.

7th—THE PROPOSITION OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. That this university be composed of three units to begin with, viz: Agriculture, languages and the liberal arts and sciences; that the school of agriculture be connected to the present Dade County Agricultural Department High School; that three branches of the university be planned and definitely provided for, at the very earliest date possible; that a bond issue of \$300,000 be provided for sale, within a period of not later than two years, and that a second bond issue of \$300,000 be offered for sale for the further development and operation of said university, to be sold not nearer than three years from date of sale of the first section of bonds for this enterprise.

8th—We have carefully considered that these three named enterprises would cost the county of Dade \$1,500,000 covering over a sale period of five years, and to economize and promote the securing of all these enterprises. We recommend that one election be called, to vote the entire project, and regulate the time of sale of such sections of the bond issue as is stated, and specifically as to time of using said money for the specific purpose for which it was voted and time for the amount to be sold.

SUMMARY—We have considered that the development of these enterprises are essential necessities and that the citizens and the coming population of Miami and Dade County will gladly rejoice in the returns of pleasure, profit and intelligence reflected upon this section and upon many communities of the world.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. G. DUPUIS, Committee Chairman.

The above recommendations by the committee, as well as recommending the creation of the above institutions, specifically set forth the planning, development and method of financing such projects. Even to the creation of a charter for the proposed University of the American Republics, a true copy of which, together with copies of letters referring to the incorporation and financing and development of such a university is included herein.

As to the recommendation of the creation of the proposed University of the American Republics. In September of 1924 a banquet was held at the Alcazar Hotel by this committee. Many reputable citizens of Miami and Dade County were invited to discuss and promote this enterprise. There were some two hundred citizens present, each paying for his own dinner.

I asked the late Mr. John B. Orr to act as toastmaster and take charge of the proceedings. There was much enthusiasm over this proposed university. At this time Miami, Dade County and South Florida were enjoying a boom of prosperity unheard of in this section. Many citizens at this banquet voluntarily promised contributions amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Our committee was well pleased with the progress of this proposed enterprise.

However, on September 18, 1926, this area was visited by a disastrous hurricane from the Caribbean region to the south of Miami, causing untold damage running into hundreds of millions of dollars. About this same time the prosperous real estate boom which had been known the world over burst and millionaires became paupers overnight. These disasters placed this proposed University of the American Republics and the financing of the same in a very precarious position, as those citizens who had promised financial assistance were now unable to carry out their promises.

In 1925 Dr. Bowman Ashe was very enthusiastic over this territory and the idea of a university was utmost in his mind as it was being generally discussed.

Mr. George Merrick and his associates, the developers of Coral Gables, were interested in locating a university in the Coral Gables area. This induced Dr. Ashe to make a start on what is now the University of Miami and gave him substantial backing.

But the above disastrous and costly hurricane and the bursting of the real estate boom left Dr. Ashe and his program in a very staggering position for several years. However, Dr. Ashe was more determined than ever and through his untiring efforts the university was refinanced, many buildings constructed and today the University of Miami, from the ideas and planning of the University of the American Republics, was born and today is one of the best-known universities in the United States, with thousands of students from all over the world and the American republics to the south of us.

It is without question that only the determination, foresight and initiative of Dr. Bowman Ashe, who in spite of insurmountable obstacles and adverse conditions, kept this project before the public and developed and operated the wonderful University of Miami. Through the Florida State Legislature the first unit of the medical school will be operated in connection with the University of Miami.

CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

We, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of maintaining a corporation not for profit under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Florida; this instrument constituting the proposed charter of said corporation.

I

The name of the corporation shall be "The University of the American Republics." The place where it is to be located is in the City of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida.

II

The general nature of the object of the corporation shall be to encourage and advance learning: to create, establish and maintain departments of education and particularly those departments of education involving the teaching and instruction of the practical and scientific study of agriculture, commercial business, languages, fine arts and sciences, technology and political economy; to establish a university whereby the various municipalities, counties, states and territories of the United States of America and the several Republics of the Americas, may have, patronize and collectively develop a practical scientific educational center for the enjoyment and advantage of the various students and individuals who may choose to take advantage of the opportunities for study and training at such institution; to erect, equip, operate and maintain any and all buildings, dormitories and halls necessary, proper or convenient for carry-

ing out the object of this corporation and to have and enjoy all other powers and privileges relating to or connected with the object or objects of this corporation permitted by the laws of the State of Florida.

III

The membership of this corporation shall consist of white men and women of good moral character having an interest in educational matters who shall comply with the By-laws of this corporation relating to membership and the admission of members shall be by a majority vote of the Board of Directors on such terms as the By-laws shall prescribe.

IV

The term for which this corporation is to exist shall be ninety-nine (99) years.

V

The names and residences of the subscribers are as follows:

Dr. J. G. DuPuis, Lemon City, Florida.
 E. B. Douglas, Miami, Florida.
 Frank B. Shutts, Miami, Florida.
 James H. Gilman, Miami, Florida.
 James H. Bright, Miami, Florida.
 John Seybold, Miami, Florida.
 John B. Orr, Miami, Florida.
 Marcus A. Milam, Miami, Florida.
 L. T. Cooper, Dayton, Ohio.

VI

The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors composed of seven members who are twenty-one years of age or over, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members to be held on the first Tuesday in April of each and every year hereafter. The Board of Directors shall elect from their number the following officers: A President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer provided the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by one and the same person, and such officers shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. Five members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the affairs of this corporation. The By-laws shall provide for the election or appointment of such additional officers and departmental heads as shall be required.

VII

The names of the officers who are to manage the affairs of this corporation until the first election under this charter, or until their successors are elected and qualified, are:

President	Dr. J. G. DuPuis
Vice-President	E. B. Douglas
Secretary	Frank B. Shutts
Treasurer	James H. Gilman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. J. G. DuPuis
E. B. Douglas
Frank B. Shutts
James H. Gilman

James H. Bright
John Seybold
John B. Orr

VIII

The By-laws of this corporation are to be made at the first meeting of the incorporators after the complete organization of the corporation and may thereafter be altered or rescinded at any meeting of the incorporators or members in accordance with the provisions of said By-laws.

IX

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation may at any time subject itself is One Billion Dollars (\$1,000,000,000.00).

X

The highest amount in value of the real estate which this corporation may hold, subject to the approval of the Circuit Judge, is One Billion Dollars (\$1,000,000,000.00).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands
this the 10 day of April, A. D. 1925.

Dr. J. G. DuPuis
E. B. Douglas
James H. Gilman
M. A. Milane
John B. Orr
George W. Shippen
John Seybold
James H. Bright
John B. Orr
A. P. Follmer
John Seybold
T. M. Hudson

Referring to the recommendation providing for a Dade County Fair on certain lands located between N. W. 24th Street and N. W. 28th Street between N. W. 7th Avenue and N. W. 10th Avenue. This project was carried out for many years and an annual Dade County Fair was held on these premises. However, the growth of the city caused a need of this land for county buildings and the Dade County Armory within recent years.

At this point I would like to bring out the fact that while the Pan American University or University of American Republics and the Dade County Fair were never developed on the land, 160 acres, in Hialeah, which Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss and Mr. James H. Bright offered to donate for this purpose, this land was through these gentlemen later developed into one of the most beautiful race tracks in the world, Hialeah Park, which has attracted many thousands of winter visitors here during the winter racing season.

Referring to recommendation that the Miami Pan American Exposition be planned, developed and maintenance arranged, it was set forth in these recommendations that through the generosity of Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss of aviation fame and Mr. James H. Bright, the developers of Hialeah, Miami Springs and Opa Locka, they would dedicate a tract of land of 160 acres in northeast Hialeah for this purpose and for organizing and operating an annual Dade County Fair and race track.

Dr. W. H. Walker and his associates, known as the Inter-American and Cultural Center Authority, revived the subject of the Miami Pan American Exposition under another name, the first proposed name being Inter-American Cultural and Trading Center, which may be a temporary name for this project. The selection of the site of this enterprise has been made and approved. It is located about eight or nine miles from Miami on the Graves tract between Arch Creek and Fulford east of the Federal Highway. Financing is being sought and this project will soon be a reality. We all hope to see its maturity.

The gentlemen whom I selected and served on this committee with me were very enthusiastic in the formulating of the above-mentioned proposed projects for the benefit of Miami and Dade County. We met twice each month for many months in our efforts to present to the late Honorable E. G. Sewell, then mayor of Miami, a purposeful program of worthwhile projects

which would be a real asset to this community in the coming years.

As the chairman of this committee back in 1923, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to have seen the county fair in operation, the development of America's most beautiful race track, Hialeah Park, the creation of the ever-growing University of Miami and now the near-realization of the Inter-American Cultural and Trading Center. All of these enterprises were injected into our recommendations 30 years ago.

LAW OFFICES
HUDSON & CASON

RECORDED IN MIDDLE
FILED IN COLUMBIA
BOOK 10-11-12-13

LAWYERS BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

June 20, 1925

Dr. J. G. DuPuis,
Lemon City, Florida.

Dear Dr. DuPuis:

We return herewith the draft of charter of the University of the American Republics which you left with us for examination.

We find no legal objection to making the existence of the corporation perpetual.

You can extend the limit of property which the corporation may hold as you see fit.

We suggest that you hold this letter with the proposed charter until such time as you wish to take up the re-drafting of the charter.

Very truly yours,

HUDSON & CASON

By



FMH:M

Enclosure

University of Miami



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 55

Coral Gables 46, Fla

May 19th,
1952.Dr. J. G. DuPuis
6043 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Dr. DuPuis:

The following information is given in response to the telephone request this morning from Mr. Nimmo of your office.

The original charter of The University of Miami was approved April 8, 1925 by the Circuit Court for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, Dade County, Florida. It was signed by the following fifteen:

William Jennings Bryan *	Leslie B. Robertson
Clayton Sedgwick Cooper *	Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde
James M. Cox	Everett G. Sewell *
Bertha Foster	Frank B. Shutts *
Henry Sales Hubbell *	B. B. Tatum *
George E. Merrick *	William E. Walsh
Thomas J. Fancoast *	Frederic Zeigler *
Mitchell D. Price	

* Deceased

The full time enrollment for the first semester of 1926-27, the first year, was 372. At this time (2nd semester of 1951-52) the full time enrollment is 7,338, the Evening Division enrollment is 2,959, a total of 10,297.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy H. Henderson
Assistant Alumni Secretary (Mrs. Wm. R.)

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND TRADE CENTER

W. H. WALKER
CHAIRMAN



100 N. E. FIRST AVENUE, MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

October 18, 1950

J. G. DuPuis, M.D.
6043 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami 38, Florida

Dear Dr. DuPuis:

Many thanks for your letter and the most interesting historical copy of the charter for a University of the American Republics which you and a group of other public spirited citizens obtained in 1925. We are making an effort to collect such records in order to write up and present to the public the entire history of this movement for an Inter-American Center in Miami. This original copy will be preserved and returned to you, and we are assuming the privilege of making a copy of it for our files.

I am about to leave for Washington, to be gone perhaps two weeks, and shall have to concentrate on the organization and financing of the proposed Center for a few weeks yet. As soon as we get out from under that pressure I am looking forward to a visit with you on the whole subject, particularly on the past history of the proposals in this area.

Our Committee realizes that the promotion of the Inter-American Center goes back over 25 years and that we are merely the successors of many fine men in Florida and elsewhere who have worked on this project before. If we succeed the greater part of the credit for it must go to those pioneers who blazed the trail. We must remember too that circumstances are far more favorable today than they were when you and your associates, and those who followed you, undertook to proceed.

Looking forward to a visit with you on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

WHW:nen

W. H. Walker, Chairman
Organization Committee

(From Miami Herald)

PLANS FOR EXPOSITION AND UNIVERSITY HEARD

Chamber of Commerce Directors Review Recommendations of DuPuis Committee

Recommendations on what may prove to be three of the greatest projects ever launched on the east coast of Florida, were reviewed at the regular meeting of the directors of the Miami Chamber of Commerce last night.

The recommendations are:

The Incorporation of a body of ten persons, to develop and operate a Dade County fair.

The organization and forming of a Pan-American university, to have three major courses of study.

That the Miami Pan-American exposition be planned, developed and caused to mature, and that the entire incorporate body operate to plan, devise, raise and secure funds for the development of the enterprise.

That all movements and operations of the body be directed toward the growth and development of Miami and Dade County, and that bonds be issued, if necessary, to cover expenditures and initial cost of operation.

The recommendations were made by, and are the first report of a committee of seven persons, of which Dr. J. G. DuPuis is chairman, named several months ago, at the time when movement for a Miami Pan-American exposition was first agitated. They are the result of several meetings and conferences, in which the proposition has been reviewed on all of its merits.

Proposals regarding the fair include that it be located each year on the 30-acre tract of land on the site of the present county farm, and that an additional 10 acres, adjoining, be secured, also to be used for fair purposes.

The grounds and buildings will be developed along lines which will increase the value of the site as a location for the fair, and in addition, every facility will be provided, according to the present plans, which will aid in advertising the merits of this section of Florida.

A race track will be constructed among other things.

The issue of bonds, to the amount of \$200,000 is recommended; \$100,000 of which will be used immediately. The sale of the remaining \$100,000 will be deferred until such time as additional funds are necessary.

The Pan-American university would be composed of three units, agriculture, language and liberal arts and science. With three branches of the university thus provided for, a bond issue of \$300,000 would be necessary not later than two years after plans are put into operation, and an additional \$300,000, not nearer than three years thereafter.

The three enterprises, it is pointed out in the letter of recommendations, would cost about \$1,500,000, to be divided over a sale period of five years.

In summarizing the proposals, the letter concludes:

"We have considered that the development of these enterprises are essential necessities, and that the citizens and the coming population of Miami and Dade County will gladly rejoice in the returns of pleasure, profit and the intelligence reflected upon this section, and upon the many communities of the world."

"(Signed) J. G. DUPUIS,
"Chairman, committee."

Definite action on the matter was deferred until such time that the committee can meet with directors for further discussion.

The meeting last night was characterized by the speedy disposal of much business of importance, which included the announcement of the Curtiss Marine Trophy races in Miami in March, in which several of the navy's greatest airmen are expected to participate.

(From Miami Herald)

Pan American University For Miami

SHOULD BE PUSHED

Dr. DuPuis, to whom may be ascribed much of the success of the Dade County Agricultural High School, in an address before one of the civic societies of Miami, on Thursday, brought out again, most forcibly, an idea that has been in the minds of himself and other leaders for some time.

Years ago, previous to the great war, an organization was perfected that it was thought would lead, eventually, to the establishment of a Pan-American University, at which not only the young men and young women of this state and other states of the Union, but the young people of the South American countries, could receive a suitable education.

Dr. DuPuis is very much in earnest in the matter and he gave the civic club before which he appeared very strong arguments in support of his

proposition that the time has now arrived when the project can be taken up and worked out, successfully.

There is not the slightest doubt as to the value of such an institution. Properly housed, manned and advertised, it would call many hundreds of young people to this city who would be of use for three or four years and whose families, in many instances, would become permanent residents.

If the Pan-American idea is adopted, the university would bring to this city many of the young men and, perhaps, young women of Cuba and the republics of Central and South America. In some ways, this intermingling of American and Cuban and South American students, would be an inestimable movement toward establishing better relations among the people of this hemisphere, to say nothing of the great good that could be accomplished among the young people themselves.

The movement ought to be supported, but it would take the united support of this whole community to make the beginnings, without which nothing can be accomplished. This is one of the things Miami ought to be seriously considering with respect to her future growth.

(From Miami Herald)

A Pan-American College

Miami should have a college. This city is in a section of the state which is an empire in itself. It is three hundred miles to the nearest college. There is here a large population of cultured people, and the sons and daughters of southeast Florida naturally seek the college. They should have the opportunity nearer home than they have at present.

This is a matter which has interested many leading people for years. There was formed some time ago a corporation to undertake something of the kind. This corporation still exists, but the opportunity has not seemed to present itself for the formation of a school for higher education.

The Chamber of Commerce is now taking under consideration the project of establishing here a Pan-American university. There is nothing that the organization could do that would be of more permanent value to this whole section than to create such a school and put it on a firm basis. The movement should, and doubtless will, have the full support of the public when it has taken definite form.

The college in Miami should be a distinctive institution. It has a possible field that is open to no other college in the country. Miami is at the gateway between the United States and the republics of Central and South America. Cuba is also looking this way. There should be set up every possible agency that would create ties between the United States and these republics.

The countries to the south offer the United States their largest possible field for development of commerce. This field can only be cultivated by mutual understanding and good-will. The possible place of a college such as is suggested for Miami in the ef-

fort to bring this condition about is very large.

To a college in this city there would undoubtedly come large numbers of the young people of the southern republics. They would desire to become acquainted with the ideals of this country. They would gain by their contacts with the youth of this country. Our own sons and daughters would also be the gainers through the broadened outlook which they would receive by contact with their neighbors.

The college should have certain features which are not altogether necessary in the average college. Agriculture should be emphasized. The agriculture of the tropics is different from that of any other section. Miami is the one place where the particular methods to be used in the entire tropical region can be developed. Much is being done by the government, and more is to be done. There could be the closest cooperation between the college and the great experiment station which is being developed at Chapman Field.

The industrial feature should receive large attention. Languages would have an important place in the college. The study of economics with particular reference to the conditions which prevail all through the Americas would naturally be emphasized. Commerce would receive particular attention. In addition to these special features there would be needed, of course, the usual features of a modern college.

There is no possible objection that can be suggested to the creation of such a school as has been proposed. It will cost a great deal of money to establish it, but the money will not all be needed at once. The amount that would put such a school on a firm basis is insignificant compared with the amounts that are being spent in other forms of development. The Pan-American college would be the finest investment that Miami could make and when the plans are fully matured the movement should arouse the full interest and invoke the full support of the people of this entire section.

(Miami Herald, March 13, 1919)

J. G. DuPUIS WINS PRIZES

Edna of White Belt Dairy Takes Sweepstakes Prize at County Fair

Dr. J. G. DuPuis, of Lemon City, proprietor of the White Belt Dairy Farm, won a large number of prizes with his entries at the Dade County Fair, which was brought to a successful close yesterday.

A Holstein cow named Edna, a 5-year-old cow, entered by Dr. DuPuis, won two prizes, one as the best Holstein cow entered at the fair * * * sweepstakes prize as the best * * * cow entered of all breeds. Dr. DuPuis reports that Edna gives an average of 64 pounds of milk per day, with a butter fat content of 3.8 per cent.

Dr. DuPuis is very proud of his herd of Dutch belted cattle, which is of registered stock. He entered Ferndell, Registry No. 1961, a 6-year-old, and she won first prize in the Dutch belted class. Ferndell gives 67 pounds of milk per day under dairy conditions of two milkings per day, her

milk averaging 4 per cent butter fat. Dr. DuPuis brought this animal to Dade County when she was two months old, and recently refused an offer of \$1,500 for her. Dutch belted cattle give a high grade of milk that is in much demand for supplying babies.

Alpha of the Dell, Registry No. 2293, a 3½-year-old Dutch belted heifer, won first prize in the heifer class.

Newark's Tommy, Registry No. 1167, aged 2½ years, won first prize offered for the best Dutch belted bull exhibited. Dr. DuPuis predicts that this animal, when it secures its full growth, will weigh a ton.

King Lyons Lord Beets, whose sire is Kings Lyons II. and whose dam is De Kal Bauline Beets Hengerold, a 3-year-old Holstein bull, took second prize for Holstein bulls. His dam, Dr. DuPuis reports, has an official record of giving 40.7 pounds of butter in seven days. His grandmother and three sons of his grandmother sold for \$56,150. King Lyons Lord Beets won first prize at last year's fair.

Dr. DuPuis also cleaned up ribbons in other departments of the fair. He won three firsts with three hampers of potatoes, took a first prize with his papayas, and in the exhibits of fine hogs he took first gilt and second boar of the Hampshire breed.

Miami News-Metropolis, June 16, 1923

Projects Outlined for Agricultural Students at County High School Are Of Unusually Great Practical Value

By HARRY McCALL

Tentative plans for agricultural work at the Dade County Agricultural High School for 1923-1924 include many improvements.

One student is to take charge of the old slat house which is 14 by 32 feet and irrigated for the propagation of ornamentals. This work is to begin at once as this is the proper season to get cuttings started. The large estates begin at this season to trim all shrubbery and it is an easy matter to get cuttings of crotons, hibiscus, oleander, auralia, acalyptus, and many other shrubs as well as seeds from the palms, Australian pine, eucalyptus, wild almond, pithecolobium, royal palms, mulberry, woman's tongue and many others.

All of these are started easily but require constant care as one drought will spoil a season's work. Cuttings should be started in flats or boxes 18 by 24 inches which are easily handled and will hold 200 cuttings each. When these start growing, transfer to four-inch pots and there let them grow to two feet in height and then they can be planted without wilting. Plants of this size sell at prices from 10 cents for the most common to \$5 for the rare specimens.

The school's large slat house has a capacity of 6,000 six-inch boxes. Two boys should take this as a project and buy box material at once and begin preparations. This material comes ready sawed and makes a box six by six by 12 inches for mango and avocado seeds. For mangoes, prepare pure sand and hardwood ashes, but use a compost for avocados. Have boxes and soil in readiness as these fruits begin to ripen in June and the seeds should be planted within three weeks after the fruit is used. With proper care and water they are ready to be budded in January. During the past season the demand for these two fruit trees far exceeded the supply at \$1 each.

There are six large pens for poultry and six smaller pens for breeding of young stock. Success this year has been hampered by two facts; some of the boys were not fully interested, and marketing arrangements were poor. The present equipment would be ample for three boys to settle on one breed and start now for the fall market. Young chicks at this season would give laying pullets in the fall when the demand for eggs is greatest and the price of laying pullets prohibitive.

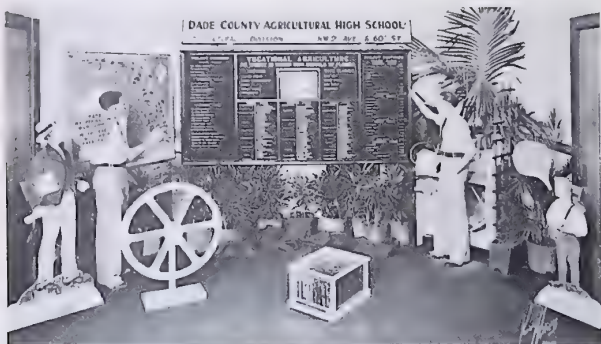
By having one breed all effort and energy could be directed towards an ideal in that one breed and the eggs would be uniform in size and color and would also permit cooperative marketing. We will keep only good stock and sell setting eggs that bring from \$1.50 and up for 15. We shall also keep the incubator going all the time and each month sell a bunch of baby chicks that find a ready market at 25 cents each.

Within two weeks we shall have completed a modern dairy barn with four stanchions and a two-acre pasture. One room of the barn is for feed and has a concrete mixing floor for either mixing our own feed or adding ingredients to the mixed feed we buy. We also have a feed grinding mill to cut green feed which will be grown on the 'Glades as a soiling crop.

Another room is for bottling milk and is to be equipped with sink, ice box, oil stove, bottle racks, cream separator and churn. These latter machines have been donated by the manufacturers. This arrangement will take care of four boys with their cows and it is the plan to serve the milk at noon to teachers and pupils and on holidays separate the milk and churn the cream and furnish skim milk for the baby chicks on the school grounds.



Professor John L. Butts, Agricultural Instructor
who was beloved and respected by all who
knew him.



Projects—Horticultural Division.

HOME PROJECT IN AGRICULTURE DADE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL, 1922

In the fall of 1922 Professor John L. Butts of the Dade County Agricultural High School encouraged his students to undertake home projects in agriculture, extra credit to be given for learning by application.

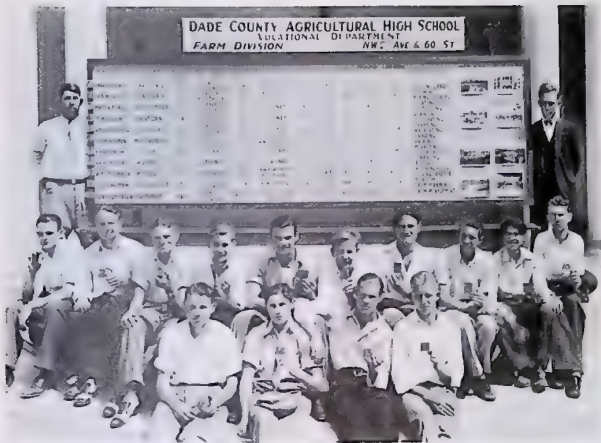
At that time I was a third-year student at this fine school, and decided on a milk cow as my project. After some search and study I selected a cow from the White Belt Dairy herd which would cost me \$200. With the help of my family I arranged to borrow this amount from Mr. Z. T. Merrett, former superintendent of public schools. I am glad to say the loan was paid off in the first year.

Having obtained the cow, I was faced with the problem of providing a safe pasture and milk shed facilities. Fencing in an area 100 by 200 feet, partly shaded by fruit trees, I planted guinea grass, a lush and rapid-growing grass which grew to four feet in height in clumps one to two feet in diameter at the base. It grew readily from seed and years later would spring up in the area although grubbed out repeatedly. I also built the milk shed myself, crushing rock and pouring concrete for the floor. In the meantime I rode my bicycle from house to house in the neighborhood soliciting customers for a milk route.

The cow proved to be a heavy milker, averaging sixteen quarts per day, and was fed the best of commercial foods at all times. Milk brought 25 cents per quart in those years. I kept notes on the expenses and income and submitted a report in journal form to Professor Butts, who later used them in his classroom. During the two years of this project I was able to save enough for most of the expenses of my first year in college, as well as provide my own spending money and clothing. This was a successful project, and many other students undertook agricultural projects of particular interest to them and made good. I can highly recommend such projects as a useful and interesting outlet for spare time and energy, also they will show that one can be independent through his own efforts if put on the right track, and does not wander idly.

I can say that I was fortunate in that my mother saw to it that I persevered in my effort, and my father would take over while I took time off for a sailing expedition.

FRANK I. ZUMWALT



Farm Division Students.



Agricultural Students in Classroom.



Field work by Agricultural Students at Dade County Agricultural High School Farm.

MIAMI, FLA. -- November, 1st, 1940:

M Dade County School Board.

Agricultural School Lemon City.



112

TERMS THIS BILL IS NOW DUE. INTEREST WILL BE
CHARGED ON PAST DUE ACCOUNTS

43 TO 419 TWELFTH AT

TERMS		THIS BILL IS NOW DUE. INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED ON NEXT BILL RECEIVED		SEP 23 4 10 TWELFTH A.Y.	
Oct 1	1894	Sept 23	1894	Sept 23	1894
Oct.	10	60 ft. 3/4" rope.	1 ga. sheep.	1	55
		1 ga. shovel.	1 ga. bull tongue.	25	55
		1 harness clip.	1 collar.	5.00	21 00
		1.25	1.60		
		2 hame straps.		1	55
		2 hame straps.	40	1	55
		2.50	3.25	1.50	6 55
		1 collar pad.			60
11		1 2 1/8" x 2 1/2" tire wagon.		55	00
		1 5 tooth cultivator.	8.60	1 ga. stock.	10 50
			2.00		
					136 63

CHANGING OF THE NAME OF THE DADE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL

In the introduction reference was made to the changing of the name of the Dade County Agricultural High School to the Miami Edison Senior High School. Your attention is called to the true copy of the minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County on October 21, 1931, in which the name was changed as set forth in the said meeting without due notice to the taxpayers, freeholders and patrons of said school or to the act of Legislature of the State of Florida, which created the said school and legally named it the Dade County Agricultural High School.

You will note two affidavits herein, one by a former student of the class of 1931-32, and one by a former Parent-Teacher Association president, stating, "There was no regular publicity or any opportunity on the part of the students or the taxpayers who were paying the taxes which caused this institution to be created and named Dade County Agricultural High School by act of Legislature, to voice any objection to this action."

It might be further stated that, after due investigation, we have been unable to find any record where Mr. Thomas A. Edison voluntarily or otherwise contributed materially to any educational institution within the state of Florida during his lifetime (even though Mr. Edison was recognized as an individual of outstanding inventive and scientific ingenuity and ability.)

The following motion by Mr. Paradise, one of the board members at that time: "On motion of Mr. Paradise it was voted that the names of the Miami Senior High School and Ponce de Leon High School be not changed unless the pupils and parents of the respective schools request it," which indicates that the pupils and parents of Special School Tax District No. 3 were not apprised of the action which took place in this meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, and that it was a dictatorial method which he apparently wished to avoid in the future by the above motion.

This item is written and analyzed that the students and citizens who may read this book will understand that as early as that date, 1931, public officials were beginning to assume

and act dictatorially in the administration of the affairs of the taxpayers of local government. Since that time, unfortunately, it has become a practice in local, state and federal government to act without regard for the voice of the people or their interests and taxation has been stacked upon practically everything but the air we breathe in addition to disregarding the legal statutes of our state and government.

REGULAR MEETING DADE COUNTY BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Miami, Florida, October 21st, 1931

The Dade County Board of Public Instruction met today in regular session in the Dade County School administrative offices.

Present: James J. Marshall, chairman, Second District; H. H. Filer, First District; Fred Paradise, Third District; Charles M. Fisher, secretary and superintendent.

The chairman called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Filer it was voted to change the name of the Dade County Agricultural High School to Miami Edison Senior High School.

On motion of Mr. Filer it was voted to send the following telegram:

Mrs. Thomas Alva Edison
Llewellyn Park
East Orange, New Jersey

The Board of Public Instruction for City of Miami and Dade County, Florida, in behalf of the entire school community, desires to express to you and family sincere condolence.

Desiring to commend and emphasize the virtues of one of the world's greatest benefactors and one of America's greatest men, this board has this day renamed one of its largest high schools in his memory—Miami Edison Senior High School.

We feel that this name will be an inspiration to the nearly two thousand students of the school.

(Signed) CHARLES M. FISHER
County Superintendent
JAMES J. MARSHALL
H. H. FILER
FRED PARADISE

On motion of Mr. Paradise it was voted that the names of the Miami Senior High School and Ponce de Leon High School be not changed unless the pupils and parents of the respective schools request it.

State of Florida }
County of Dade } ss.

AFFIDAVIT

I hereby certify that before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to take acknowledgments and administer oaths, this day personally appeared Colonel Robert A. Ballard, to me well known and known to be the person making the following affidavit, who, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

"I was a student at the Dade County Agricultural High School and graduated from the said school in 1931. To my certain knowledge only a very few students of said school had any complaint regarding the name of the Dade County Agricultural High School and only a very few students, if any, had any opportunity at any meeting or otherwise to express their wishes pro or con regarding the change of the name from the Dade County Agricultural High School to the Miami Edison Senior High School.

"As a former graduate of said school I feel I am expressing the sentiments of many of my former classmates that we were against the changing of the name of the Dade County Agricultural High School but we had no opportunity to express our wishes for or against either in private or public meeting."

ROBERT A. BALLARD

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of July, A. D. 1952, at Miami, Dade County, Florida.

ARLIS I. NIMMO, Notary Public, State of Florida at Large

My commission expires: October 11, 1952.

State of Florida }
County of Dade } ss.

AFFIDAVIT

I hereby certify that before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to take acknowledgments and administer oaths, this day personally appeared Mrs. Frank Zumwalt, to me well known and known to be the person making the following affidavit, who, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

"That her name is Mrs. Frank Zumwalt. That she has resided in Dade County in the vicinity of Lemon City since 1896. That she was an active member of the Parent-Teachers' Association of the Dade County Agricultural High School and attended a meeting held at said school in the month of October, 1931, at which time about forty persons were present, including the teachers of said school."

This affiant further states: "The subject of changing the name of the Dade County Agricultural High School to the Miami Edison High School was brought up in this meeting. This matter was discussed by very few parents or students of the school, as only a few of the parents and taxpayers of Special Tax School District No. 3 had received any notice of said meeting or given an opportunity to express their wishes at this or any other meeting. I did not vote for the change of the name of the Dade County Agricultural High School and to my certain knowledge there were other Parent-Teacher members that refused to vote for the change of the name of our school, which was legally named Dade County Agricultural High School by act of legislature in 1917."

MRS. FRANK ZUMWALT

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, A. D. 1952,
at Miami, Dade County, Florida.

ARLIS I. NIMMO, Notary Public, State of Florida at Large

My commission expires October 11, 1952.

(Miami Herald, Sept. 25, 1920)

HELP IS NEEDED IN FARM SCHOOL

Dade County Agricultural High School Asks Voters for Finan- cial Aid in Bond Election

Another Dade County educational institution has sent out an S O S call to the voters for financial aid, being so congested that temporary buildings have been brought into use and double sessions made necessary even with this extra space provided by the trustees.

The Dade County Agricultural High School of Lemon City, which four years ago opened its doors with an enrollment of 86 now has 450 in its classes and is using two temporary buildings and some of the grades are having double sessions.

This condition causes great incon-

venience alike to the teachers, the pupils and the parents, but can only be avoided by the immediate erection of additional class rooms.

Dr. John G. DuPuis, chairman of the board of trustees of the Lemon City district, predicts for this school an enrollment of more than a thousand within the next four years, a prediction which others say is too conservative.

Tentative plans for additional buildings contemplate the erection of separate units for the grammar grades, the high school and the agricultural department, and probably a dormitory, provided the voters of the district favor the \$75,000 bond issue to be asked. This sum would be used for the purchase of more land, buildings and equipment.

The agricultural department under Professor Butts is by far the largest class in the history of the school and the pupils are now engaged in agricultural work as required by the Smith-Hughes federal aid bill, under which this department of the school is operated.

Little River, Fla. May 9th 1918

Mr H M Vinson

IN ACCOUNT
WITH

A. B. JANES

PACKER AND SHIPPER OF

Florida Fruits and Vegetables

78627186

REFERENCES { MANATEE COUNTY AND STATE BANK, PALMETTO, FLA.
BANK OF BAY BISCAYNE, MIAMI, FLA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MIAMI, FLA.

		\$		\$	
May	4	By 7 to Fancy Tom	2.35	16.45	
"	"	" 12 " Choice	1.85	22.20	
"	"	" 11 " 2/16	.85	9.35	
"	"	" 3 " Crows	.85	2.50	
				50.65	
"	9	To Cash			50.65

This statement is for produce raised on the School Farm.

LITTLE RIVER VALLEY DRAINAGE DISTRICT AND ITS RELATION TO DADE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FARM

In 1925 the Little River Valley Drainage District was created in accordance with the statutes of the state of Florida, and legal boundary lines of the district were established.

The purpose of the Little River Valley Drainage District was for the construction of the Little River Valley Drainage Canal and other drainage problems that lands within the district which were subject to overflow could be utilized for farming and other purposes.

The Dade County Agricultural High School farm land consisting of eighty acres lying within the said drainage district was included. A portion of this 80 acres of land was subject to overflow and could not be used during certain seasons of the year. Many of the students' crops were being routinely destroyed by flood waters.

Dr. J. G. DuPuis, chairman of the board of trustees of Special School Tax District No. 3, was authorized by the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County to sign for the said school board in joining in the legal creation of said drainage district. The 80 acres of school farm land was thereby included within the boundaries of said drainage district, creating a liability on the part of the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County for their part of the cost of construction of the Little River Valley Drainage District Canal.

The 80 acres of land was donated by the Model Land Company for the maintenance of the Dade County Agricultural High School general instruction in horticulture and agriculture for experimental and farm demonstration.

All of the legal prerequisites were explained and understood by the then Board of Public Instruction of Dade County in detail, and Dr. J. G. DuPuis, chairman of the board of trustees of Special School Tax District No. 3, was authorized to act and sign for the said Dade County Board of Public Instruction any and all legal papers necessary for the participation in the creation of the Little River Valley Drainage District by the

Board of Public Instruction that the said 80 acres of school farm land be included within the said drainage district.

Judge Worth Trammell, of the Circuit Court, in and for Dade County, Florida, sitting in chambers approved the creation of the Little River Valley Drainage District and the same in all legal details was confirmed by required act of the legislature.

In 1929, by authorized school warrant, the beneficial assessment of the Little River Valley Drainage District in the amount of \$1,008.87 was paid by the Dade County Board of Public Instruction.

A general depression overrode the entire country in 1930, including Dade County, Florida. Consequently all assessments, including taxes, were rarely paid to any of the public departments as usually paid in prior years.

Therefore, the supervisors of the Little River Valley Drainage District, with a deep appreciation for education, did not push the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County and demand payment of the annual beneficial assessments which were becoming past due each year.

However, in 1938 the financial condition in all departments of commerce began to show a more healthful state and the landowners within the district began to pay their general debts, back taxes and beneficial assessments.

Therefore, the supervisors of the Little River Valley Drainage District requested payment of the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County for the arrears beneficial assessments past due, explaining that financial conditions were better and that other individual landowners and taxpayers were making payments and bringing their obligations to a current condition.

However, the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, from the year 1938, has failed to respond to this request and presentment of statement for beneficial assessments due even though it was a financial obligation for the protection of the Dade County Agricultural High School farm lands consisting of 80 acres. The Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, as of August 15, 1951, has not paid its just obligation of Little River Valley Drainage District past and present beneficial assessments in the amount of \$11,477.87, including interest.

The supervisors of the Little River Valley Drainage District, being under oath to faithfully carry out their obligations to the district and collect all beneficial assessments due and past due within the district, engaged legal counsel for an opinion on this matter.

Counsel advises that while the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County is morally obligated to pay this debt for beneficial assessments to the Little River Valley Drainage District, having legally participated in the creation of the said district, by not paying they are taking advantage of technicalities in the laws of Florida, and there is some doubt as to this honorable debt being collected, provided the Board of Public Instruction wishes to continue to ignore their legal and moral obligations to the Little River Valley Drainage District for beneficial assessments on the Dade County Agricultural High School farm lands, even though they have paid special sidewalk and other beneficial assessments on other school properties.

I was chairman of the board of trustees of Special School Tax District No. 3 at the time the Little River Valley Drainage District was created and was authorized by the then school board at that time as their representative to join in the creation of the said drainage district. The school board was thoroughly familiar with the physical condition of the school farm lands, that it could not be routinely utilized for the agricultural education of school children without the aid of the drainage canal. I was also chairman of the board of supervisors of the Little River Valley Drainage District at the time, and since its creation in 1925. It is the desire of the board of supervisors that the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County pay its legal and moral obligation of beneficial assessments due to the said drainage district. However, up to this time they have shown no inclination to take care of this past due obligation.

J. G. DUPUIS, M. D.
Chairman, Board of Supervisors,
Little River Valley Drainage
District

IN REFERENCE TO BOND ISSUES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL
PURPOSES IN SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX DISTRICT NO. 3

The following are excerpts taken from the minutes of the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, Florida.

June 3, 1913—

A petition from a number of qualified electors at Lemon City Special Tax School District was received in which the petitioners asked for an election to be called for the purpose of voting bonds in the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of raising funds for the new school building, and other school purposes.

A resolution was passed authorizing the calling of a special election to have bonds issued in the amount above stated. The election was duly called and the issue was favored by a majority vote.

July 14, 1913—

Election held, and the votes canvassed, showing 69 votes cast—64 for and 5 against issue of bonds.

August 13, 1914—

Bid of Bank of Bay Biscayne for \$25,000 and accrued interest was accepted.

February 21, 1921—

Whereas there has been a petition by J. G. DuPuis, E. E. Shepard, A. C. Aleshouse, and 207 other duly qualified electors residing within Special School Tax District No. 3 of Dade County, Florida, requesting the issuance of bonds by the Special School Tax District in the sum of \$60,000, the proceeds to be derived from the sale of the said bonds, to be used for the following purposes, to-wit:

First: For the necessary maintenance of the public free schools of said district, for the current year; for the purpose of payment of said district's pro rata share of \$160,000 of school warrants heretofore issued for school maintenance and past due amount of \$10,000.

Second: For the construction of an addition to the high school building in said district, and for the purpose of a site for the new grammar school and for the erection of a new school building thereon, \$10,000.

Resolution passed by the board that bonds for \$60,000 be issued for such purposes, if they shall be authorized by vote of the qualified electors of said district, 6% bonds, to be dated May 1, 1921, and mature 20 years from date. Election to be held March 15, 1921.

March 17, 1921—

Review of election. For bonds 41. Against 4. Spoiled 2. Total 47 votes.

July 23, 1921—

Second petition presented by J. A. Bailey, N. T. Hattersley, Henry DesRochers and 176 other qualified electors residing within the limits of said Special Tax School District No. 3, requesting a bond issue of \$60,000,

the proceeds to be derived from sale of said bonds to be used for construction of additional school buildings and furnishing the same, also for the purchase of additional land adjacent to the present school site. Resolution passed by the board to hold the election, and if favored by a sufficient number of voters, to issue bonds for \$60,000 to be dated October 1, 1921, maturing in 20 years from date at 6% interest. Election to be held August 20, 1921. Also provided for publication of petition.

August 30, 1921—

Election returns canvassed. For bonds 90. Against 20. Total 110.

March 7, 1921—

Receipt of check from Bank of Bay Biscayne, enclosing check for \$61,370 as payment for \$60,000 of bonds plus interest from October 1, 1921, to March 10, 1922, \$1,370.

Whereas there has been this date presented to this board a petition of R. W. Macey, R. A. Mooney and J. G. DuPuis and 253 other qualified electors residing within Special Tax School District No. 3 of Dade County, Florida, requesting the issuance of bonds by said special tax school district in sum of \$40,000, the proceeds to be derived from sale of said bonds, to be used for following purpose:

For the construction and furnishing of a modern two-story elementary public school building to be located on present site of the Little River Public School. For payment of said site, all in said district.

Election held June 10, 1924. For 109. Against 2. Total 111.

July 14, 1924—

\$40,000 6% school building bonds of Special Tax School District No. 3 of Dade County, Florida, granted to J. R. Durrance for R. M. Grant & Co., \$43,751, highest bidder.

March 17, 1925—

Petition of J. G. DuPuis, James H. Bright, J. M. Blow and 305 other qualified electors residing within the Special Tax School District No. 3 of Dade County, requesting issue of \$500,000 bonds, the proceeds to be used entirely for the following purposes, to-wit:

For the construction of a high school building at Lemon City and furnishing the same, and for the erection of a school building and dormitory on agricultural farm and furnishing same, and for the completion of the present gym at Lemon City and the improvement of the Lemon City School grounds and for an addition to the Little River School building and furnishing same, and for the purchase of Shadowlawn Extension School site, for the erection of a new elementary school building on the site and furnishing same, for the purchase of the present Hialeah School site, etc.

March 17, 1925—

Election returns canvassed and found to be: For bonds 87. Against 10. Total votes 97.

June 2, 1925—

The board found that the sum of \$500,000 in bonds was in excess of the cost of the projects presented in the petition for \$500,000 of bonds, and that \$420,000 would be sufficient. Resolved that the bond issue be reduced from \$500,000 to \$420,000.

Resolution to proceed with proceedings to validate \$420,000 of bonds for Special Tax School District No. 3.

Resolution directing notice for the sale of \$420,000 of bonds for Special Tax School District No. 3.

March 25, 1926—

It was found that \$420,000 of bonds could not be sold at par at 5%, and it was resolved to cancel the sale of these bonds, and call off the sale which was to be held April 1st. New election to be held, and the new amount of bonds will include the full amount needed, and the elections, if favorable, will automatically cancel the 5% bonds, and others in their stead at 6% will be necessary in order that they may sell at above par, thus netting the full amount of bonds needed.

March 24, 1926—

Resolution of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Dade, State of Florida, in relation to the issuance of \$1,337,000 of Special Tax School District Bonds for Special Tax School District No. 3 of Dade County, Florida.

Resolved that the board hereby determines that the issuance of \$837,000 bonds of Special Tax School District No. 3 of Dade County, Florida, is required for the following purposes, all being for the exclusive use of the public free schools within said district and that the question of the issuance thereof should be submitted at an election as provided by law.

- (a) Erecting and furnishing a high school building at Lemon City.
- (b) Completing construction of a school gymnasium at Lemon City and the improvement of the Lemon City School grounds for school purposes.
- (c) Erecting and furnishing an addition to the present Little River School building.
- (d) Erecting and furnishing an elementary school building and acquiring a site in the Shadowlawn Extension subdivision.
- (e) Paying for the erection and furnishing of a school building or buildings and an addition or additions to the Hialeah school and the sites thereof.
- (f) For the acquisition of new school sites, it being the purpose of the board, if found practical, to acquire the following properties.

Be it further resolved that the board hereby determines that the issuance of \$500,000 additional bonds of said Special Tax School District

No. 3 is required for the following purposes: being for the exclusive use of the public free schools within said district, and that the question of the issuance thereof, at such times as the same may be legally issued under the provisions of the constitution, should be submitted to an election, as provided by law.

March 24, 1926—

The erection and furnishing of an additional unit or units in connection with the high school building at Lemon City, referred to in Clause A of the above estimate of purposes. 6% bonds, payable from 1929 to 1953, both inclusive.

Repeal the resolution of January 26, 1926, calling for an election to be held on March 30, 1926, upon the question of \$420,000 bonds of said district.

Be it further resolved that if the said \$837,000 bonds shall be authorized by an election to be held, the \$420,000 bonds of said district needed for certain of the purposes at an election held April 28, 1925, shall not be issued and this provision shall be a condition of the vote on said \$837,000 of bonds.

Resolved that an election be held in Special Tax School District No. 3 on the 31st day of May, 1926, at Lemon City Library Building, Little River School Building, Hialeah School Building, at which only duly qualified electors who are freeholders shall vote for the purpose of voting upon each of the two following questions:

1. Shall \$837,000 bonds of said district be issued as described in a resolution of the Board of Public Instruction March 24, 1926?

2. Shall \$500,000 bonds of said district be issued as described in a resolution of the Board of Public Instruction passed March 24, 1926. 6% bonds, payable at Chase National Bank, New York City?

May 4, 1926—

Canvassed the election returns and found: For \$837,000 bonds. For bonds 142. Against bonds 3. For \$500,000 bonds. For bonds 142. Against bonds 3.

To be issued as soon as justified by the assessed value of the taxable property of the said Special Tax School District No. 3.

June 21, 1926—

Resolution to sell the \$837,000 bonds to Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Toledo; Prudden & Co., Toledo, and Brown, Crummer Co., Wichita, who were the highest bidders. Prices to be paid for the bonds was not stated. They were 5% bonds, dated May 1st, 1926.

\$500,000 bonds, District No. 3, were approved by electors. Now to be sold.

January 11, 1927—

Bid of Braum-Bosworth, Toledo, highest bidders, was for \$511,928. Otis & Co., Cleveland. Bonds awarded to above.

REFUNDING BONDS

March 21, 1934—

Resolution that refunding bonds be issued as follows:

\$1,074,000, Series A, and \$95,000, Series B, of Special Tax School District No. 3.

(a) \$837,000 6% school building bonds, \$640,000 of such bonds outstanding and unpaid.

(b) \$500,000 6% school building bonds, \$345,000 of such bonds outstanding and unpaid.

(c) Under date of October 1, 1913, \$25,000 bonds were issued, \$10,000 of which are outstanding and unpaid.

(d) Under date of October 1, 1921, \$60,000 6% bonds were issued, and \$59,000 of such bonds are outstanding and unpaid.

(e) Under date of July 1, 1924, \$40,000 6% bonds were issued, and \$20,000 of such bonds are outstanding and unpaid.

All of the above described bonds were issued for the exclusive use of public free schools within Special Tax School District No. 3.

The \$95,000 Refunding Bonds appear to have been desired to cover interest on the above described bonds which was past due and unpaid.

September 5, 1934—

Resolution for the delivery of bonds to the First National Bank of Chicago, Ill., with instruction as to when and how they were to be delivered to holders of the previous bonds, coupons and principal.

RESOLUTION

May 17, 1940—

Whereas, pursuant to a resolution of this board by it heretofore adopted on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1940, an election is to be held on May 28th, 1940, in Special Tax School District No. 3 in Dade County, Florida, to determine whether said district shall issue \$425,000 worth of its 4% bonds for several purposes specified in said resolution.

(a) Construction new auditorium and cafeteria for use of and at the Hialeah School, 320 E. Fifth Street, Hialeah.

(b) Construction of new school plant at the Gladeview Elementary School, 6210 N. W. 27th Avenue.

(c) Construction of additional classrooms at the Miami Edison Elementary School site at 6100 N. W. Second Avenue.

(d) Alterations of Miami Edison Elementary present site at 6100 N. W. Second Avenue.

(e) Construction of a new auditorium and cafeteria for the use of and at Little River Elementary School site at 514 N. W. 77th Street.

(f) Construction of a new school plant near the present West Little River Elementary School. Site to be selected by the trustees of said district and the county board members near N. W. 27th Avenue and north of N. W. 79th Street.

(g) Construction of additional classrooms at Orchard Villa Elementary School located at 5820 N. W. 13th Avenue.

(h) Repairs, alterations and renovation and the installation of heating facilities in all present school buildings within said district and the enlargement of present sites where necessary.

Election held May 28th, 1940. For 3,665. Against 439.

RESOLUTION

March 25, 1942—

That election be called May 5th, 1942, for issuance of \$875,000 bonds for the purpose of purchasing additional school sites, erection of new buildings, alterations, repairs, furnishing, equipping, renovation and heating of new and existing buildings in said district as set forth in resolution of Board of Public Instruction March 25, 1942.

For following purposes:

(a) Construction and equipment of cafeteria and auditorium at Gladeview Elementary School.

(b) Construction and equipment of cafeteria and auditorium at Hialeah Elementary School.

(c) Construction of additional classrooms and alterations of cafeteria and auditorium in existing Miami Edison Elementary School.

(d) Repairs, alterations and additional equipment of Miami Edison Junior High School.

(e) Construction and equipment of cafeteria at Little River Elementary and Junior High School.

(f) Construction and equipment complete of entire new school building and plant at West Little River Elementary School.

(g) Construction of additional class rooms and auditorium and equipment of same at Orchard Villa Elementary School.

(h) Cost of additions, transfer of cafeteria and equipment for both of Morningside Elementary School.

(i) Construction and equipment of auditorium at Shadowlawn Elementary School.

(j) Heating, painting, repairs, alterations and renovation of all present buildings in said District No. 3 which are Hialeah Junior High and Elementary School, Little River Junior High and Elementary School, Miami Edison Senior High and Miami Edison Elementary School, Morningside Elementary School, Orchard Villa Elementary School, and Shadowlawn Elementary School.

Election May 5, 1942. For 3,640. Against 749. Total 4,389.

TAKEN FROM SCHOOL BOARD RECORDS

Summary of bonds issued, for the exclusive use of Special School Tax District No. 3.

<i>Date of Issue</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Amount</i>
October 1, 1913	1933	6%	\$ 25,000.00
October 1, 1921	1941	6%	60,000.00
July 1, 1924	1944	6%	40,000.00
May 1, 1926	Ser.	6%	837,000.00
December 1, 1926	Ser.	6%	500,000.00
Total for period			\$1,462,000.00
REFUNDING ISSUES			
May 1, 1934	1944	4-5%	95,000.00
ADDITIONAL ISSUES			
May 28, 1940, Election			425,000.00
May 5, 1942, Election			875,000.00
Total to May 5, 1942			\$2,857,000.00

On October 2, 1945 a referendum was voted to change the 10 Special Tax School Districts into one Special Tax School District—with three (3) trustees covering all of Dade County, Florida.

In the presentment of the various bond issues of Special Tax School District No. 3. The resident qualified voters of this district have shown a very generous spirit in behalf of the development of good schools and the development of better educational facilities in general by voting and burdening themselves with additional taxes for school maintenance amounting to millions of dollars.

I have had the minutes of the Board of Public Instruction and the records carefully examined by competent research workers, and have herein above recited a few excerpts as taken from the records.

It may be well to call your attention to two bond issues of \$60,000 each, one on March 15, 1921 which was duly voted upon favorably, and a second \$60,000 bond issue which was duly voted upon favorably several months later on August 30, 1921. The records apparently show that only the last \$60,000 bond issue was sold.

You will note from the records that by petition of qualified electors residing within the district, that on March 17, 1921

that \$500,000 worth of bonds was voted favorably. However, that the School Board determined that only \$420,000 was needed for the requested school and educational facilities requested in this bond issue.

A short time later, two \$500,000 bond issues were recommended by the trustees of Special School Tax District No. 3 representing to the freeholders within the district. With the special request that both \$500,000 bond issues be voted upon at the same election but that the second \$500,000 bonds should not be issued and sold until and after the value of real estate within the said district would equitably carry this second \$500,000 bond issue that the taxpayers would not be penalized or over burdened with taxes.

However, as the records above show, on June 24, 1926, the Board of Public Instruction resolved to call an election for the issuance of \$1,337,000 of special tax school bonds for Special Tax School District No. 3, which bonds were voted in two issues, one of \$837,000 and one of \$500,000. The election was held, 142 electors voting for and 3 electors voting against both bond issues. Both these bond issues were subsequently sold. \$837,000 on June 21, 1926 and \$500,000 on January 11, 1927.

The records of the School Board show that Special Tax School District No. 2, (the Miami District) returned to Special Tax School District No. 3 the sum of \$340,000 which apparently was a sum of money loaned by the School Board from the above-mentioned bond issues in Special Tax School District No. 3 to School District No. 2 for the construction of the Miami High School, located at S. W. First Street and 24th Avenue.

It is apparent that these monies returned to Special Tax School District No. 3 was realized by that district when selling to the Federal Government for the present post office site, the old Central Grammar School located at N. E. First Avenue, between N. E. Third and Fourth Streets for the sum of \$500,000. This transaction occurred about the latter part of 1930 or the early part of 1931.

It was during this time that our country was undergoing a depression, when money was very scarce, people were not able to pay their taxes or bonded indebtedness. And many municipal, drainage districts, school and other bonds were being offered on the open market for 5c to 60c on the dollar

to any one that would purchase them for cash. And it was a common practice of many individuals, municipalities, drainage districts who had money to take advantage of this great saving in the retirement of bonded indebtedness, delinquent taxes and other obligations by purchasing these various bonds at these depression prices and thereby retire their indebtedness and obligations at a great saving.

Therefore, when Special School Tax District No. 2 returned the money borrowed from District No. 3 after the sale of the Central Grammar School to the Federal Government for a post office site. The trustees of District No. 3 recommended to the Dade County School Board, that the taxpayers in the district were burdened with bonded indebtedness and could not pay their current taxes. I recommended that the taxpayers be given relief, that with the monies returned by District No. 2 amounting to \$340,000 that the School Board engage a reputable bond buyer to purchase approximately \$500,000 worth of Special School Tax District No. 3 bonds at the depression prices that they were being offered, and that nearly \$500,000 worth of bonds could be retired, and the taxpayers relieved from the heavy bonded indebtedness, and terminate the interest, and still have sufficient monies to finish building the auditorium which would cost estimated between \$110,000 and \$120,000.

However, the reply from the school officials was, "the people are not in a mood to pay their debts, that this is a spending age."

Therefore, after conscientiously serving the people and taxpayers of Special Tax School District No. 3, serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees for 33 years—with the School Board officials refusing to economize to relieve the taxpayers who were over-burdened with taxes and bonded indebtedness during the depression years, I felt the time of usefulness of myself as a trustee was at an end, therefore, I sent in my resignation which was accepted April, 1931.

One of Dade County's Handsomest School Buildings

Dade County Agricultural High School building. The two wings, designed by Pfeiffer & O'Reilley, architects and builders, cost \$40,000. The buildings and grounds of this school now represent an investment of close to \$200,000. The building is pronounced by school men to be one of the best school plants in the state. The building is located just west of Lemon City and four and a half miles north of the Dade county courthouse.—Photograph by Eric Collin.

(From Miami Herald, Nov. 19, 1922)

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT LEMON CITY FEATURE IN DADE'S EDUCATIONAL WORK

Was Created by an Act of State Legislature Introduced by Senator J. W. Watson During Session of 1917; Its History and Splendid Growth of Public Interest

By C. CLINTON PAGE
Farm Editor, Miami Herald

Notwithstanding its substantial growth and increased importance in the community's general development, comparatively few citizens of the county appear to be at all familiar with the establishment, development or essential functions of the Dade County Agricultural High School, located at Lemon City, four and a half miles north of the county court house, and one of the most interesting features of the county's educational system. This lack of public information or appreciation, however, may be attributed to two things—the absence of any special publicity campaign on the part of its board of directors and the rapid growth and development of Miami and vicinity which have so thoroughly engrossed public attention in recent years.

Nevertheless, the Dade County Agricultural High School, in spite of the modesty of those responsible for its establishment and growth, has come to be an institution which many

are pleased to point to with pride, even though they may be able to tell the inquirer little about it beyond the fact that its curriculum provides for special training in agriculture. A sketch of its history, progress and present educational status should be, therefore, of interest to both the resident and the tourist.

This institution was established as a public school in 1913, with seven pupils, and a very modest building, whereas it now has an enrollment of 650, housed in a most modern school and well equipped building with 27 rooms costing approximately \$75,000, and accommodating a combined high school with a full agricultural course and a grammar school. However, the plant and grounds constitute an asset conservatively valued at \$200,000. The history of its conception and growth is typical in that it is replete with all the trials, financial difficulties and personal sacrifices of a few public-spirited and generous men

which have characterized every similar achievement worth while, whether educational, industrial or otherwise.

Dr. DuPuis Father of School

Among the outstanding characters who have fostered this splendid school are: Dr. J. G. DuPuis, E. B. Douglas, E. N. Webb, A. P. Fallensen, J. T. Gratigny and R. E. Hall, for the generosity, courage and constancy of these men made the present school possible. But upon Dr. J. G. DuPuis, of Lemon City, more than any other individual, perhaps, should fall the laurels of patron saint of the Dade County Agricultural High School, since it was not only Dr. DuPuis who suggested the inauguration of the agricultural features of the institution, but his indomitable courage was foremost in keeping up the morale of the school board and its little band of supporters in times of greatest stress, opposition and discouragement. His untiring devotion to the school is further reflected in his retention as chairman of the board of directors for 23 consecutive years.

It was in 1913 when officials of the federal department of agriculture were discussing the advisability of discontinuing the introduction gardens on Brickell Avenue in Miami, with a view to securing larger area for experimental propagation of foreign tropical trees and plants, that Dr. DuPuis suggested securing a larger plot of ground and the erection of an agricultural school to be jointly supported through state and federal taxation expressly for the education of the farmers' sons and daughters; affording these children the privilege and opportunity of a thorough scientific and practical training in agriculture. The plan was subsequently outlined by Dr. DuPuis to ex-Superintendent R. E. Hall and Messrs. E. B. Douglas, T. V. Moore and a representative of the federal government, whereupon the latter tentatively selected a tract of 20 acres for such a school site, where the school now stands.

Fearing this 20 acres might be too small an area, Dr. DuPuis and E. B. Douglas subsequently put up the money for an option on 40 acres two and a half miles west of the present site. The option was allowed to lapse, however, and the two stalwarts above mentioned were out their money. This was one of the first cash contributions to the cause of agricultural edu-

cation in Dade county. Dr. David Fairchild, plant explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, then wrote the Lemon City school board that there was no legal provision for the joint establishment and maintenance by the state and federal governments of the proposed school. Dr. Fairchild came here later, however, and inspected the 20 acres of land that had been tentatively chosen for the purpose. It was at this juncture that Mr. Charles Deering, with his characteristic quiet generosity, donated to the federal government 30 acres of his land between Buena Vista and Little River for seed and plant experimental propagation.

Determination Backed the Enterprise

Nearly a year had elapsed since the conception of the agricultural school at Lemon City, when the sponsors more determined than ever, met in Dr. DuPuis' office at Lemon City in response to his invitation and plans were outlined for the erection of an agricultural school for Dade county. It was unanimously agreed before the meeting closed that the plan was feasible and worth working for, with the result that Dr. DuPuis, E. N. Webb and A. P. Fallensen, the board of trustees of the Lemon City school district, were authorized to arrange the preliminary work for a bond issue to secure means for prosecution of the plan. At a mass meeting, subsequently held, Captain Frank Jaudon, then tax assessor, stated that under the law bonds to the extent of \$25,000 could be voted for school purposes. Prof. P. H. Rolfs, then dean of the State Agricultural School had been invited to address the mass meeting, and told of the many benefits to be derived from the proposed school. It was recommended that 40 acres of land be purchased and that not less than 10 acres be utilized for a first building site.

The election was called, the bonds carried and the present school site chosen. This was in 1914. Settlement in the Lemon City section was then sparse, and the school site was out in the woods, so to speak. Naturally those of narrow vision and less public spirited, promptly suggested that the school board and its supporters ought to be sent forthwith to Chattahoochee. Up to that time the Lemon City school had been conducted as a district school, when, through the combined efforts of its board of directors or trustees, the Dade county board

education and the Southeastern Stock Growers Association, who gave a banquet at the Biscayne hotel, it was voted recognition as the Dade County Agricultural High School.

Combination Which Put It Over

Dr. DuPuis presided at this memorable event in the school's history which elicited an attendance of 150 of the representative citizens, business and professional men of the county, who were addressed by Hon. Shelton Phillips and Hon. William Jennings Bryan. Subsequent correspondence and concerted action of its friends prevailed upon Mr. J. E. Ingram, vice-president of the Florida East Coast Railroad Company, to donate 80 acres of its best land in the county for the use of the agricultural school, allowing the school board to make the selection. This tract is three and a half miles northwest of the present school. Arrangement for agricultural development for a part of this tract is planned by the school for the present year.

In 1917, J. W. Watson, senator of the state senate, was instrumental in the passage of a bill at the session creating the Dade County Agricultural High School. This bill also provided for a half mill tax on all real and personal property in Dade county for the support of the school besides a state land grant of 640 acres in the Everglades. Due to a technical error in the bill, however, this land was never deeded to the school. Through the Smith Hughes act, passed by the federal congress in 1917, and since the Lemon City school became an acknowledged agricultural school, the Dade County Agricultural High School now receives financial support.

The Smith-Hughes act provides for allotting money to states in amounts that can be matched by one-half. The states in turn allot money to counties which meet a standard set by the federal and state government. Money thus allotted reimburses counties for salaries paid to teachers of vocational agricultural, home economics and trades and industries.

Operation of Smith-Hughes Act

The state director of vocational agriculture, after receiving instructions from the federal board, outlines plans of work to be grouped as follows: First year, plant introduction; second year, animal husbandry; third year, horticulture; fourth year, farm man-

agement. Before the beginning of each year the teacher submits to the state director a detailed plan of the work for the ensuing year, showing time distributed as follows: One-fifth to field, one-fifth to shop and three-fifths to class room. Therefore, the weekly schedule is Monday, Wednesday and Friday in class room; Tuesday for field, and Thursday in shop. The object of field day is to visit farms and experimental plots, to study conditions as they actually exist. And the shop period is to design, make and repair implements and buildings used in connection with the farm.

In class room the subject matter is made to correlate with farm operations in the vicinity. For instance, the course in plant production is broken up into its parts. After generalizing on the parts of plants—the requirements and functions of each, the methods of propagation and the classification in the respective classes, nature's laws governing heredity, reversion, mutation, prepotency, etc.—come specific crops and with each a separate problem.

The law also requires students enrolled in the vocational agricultural classes to do supervised practical work in productive farming. This is commonly called the "project" and comes under the direct supervision of the agricultural inspector. The project has a definite function in the agricultural course of study. It has an educational value for the student and provides them with practical farm operations and management in applying skill from knowledge gained in the class room to the productive and remunerative end. The project being supervised by the instructor does not guarantee its success unless the student assumes the responsibility for the undertaking and applies himself to the project as directed. In assuming this responsibility on a business basis, financing and furnishing his own labor, the student is entitled to the returns from his efforts.

Visual Evidence of Success

The project is the visual evidence of successful teaching, motivating and vitalizing class room and laboratory instruction. No business is a success unless there is a system of cost accounting accurately kept. Farming is one of the most diversified of businesses, therefore, requiring an accounting system in proportion to the importance of the business. Students in vocational agriculture are taught

cost accounting and are required to keep accurate records of their projects according to business methods.

An ideal situation is where the majority of agricultural students come from farms. Then the instructor may get the sympathy and support of the boys' parents, and in return be of service to those parents as well as the boys. Of the 28 students now enrolled in agriculture in the Dade County Agricultural High School only two come from farms. This presents a problem different from any other in the state—and according to the regional director, different from any problem in the southeastern states.

This year a plan has been worked out in the Lemon City school in the face of many obstacles and several delays that will put the project on a firm basis. Having previously agreed on the plan, the instructor, Mr. J. L. Butts, only asks the whole-hearted support of the trustees, and pledges himself to carry the program through or admit being defeated and ask no sympathy, but seek other fields.

The program started with discarding the attempts to produce truck crops on the school plot where drouth, nematodes, rust, blight and 650 small children had to be reckoned with. In its place was started 56 grove trees, base of avocados and mangos, and spaces filled between with some citrus and other tropical fruits.

Between these trees there are now growing about 5,000 citrus seedlings, to be budded and removed as the other trees grow up. Then there is a lathe house, 56x63 feet, for half shade, built by the boys, and in it are growing about 2,500 mango seedlings and 3,500 avocado seedlings, to be budded by the boys for practice.

Those boys devoting time after school hours to the work are to share in the proceeds of any sales. The nursery project on the ground will furnish practice material for all agricultural students and be a remunerative project for four individuals. Expense of this project so far has come from the agriculture fund, and will be repaid from any proceeds from the project.

Poultry and Dairying Features

Six chicken pens were provided for boys to carry poultry projects on the school ground, as these boys have no place at home. In the shop these boys built brooders to take care of baby chicks to be furnished them. It is the

plan to furnish these boys the chicks in lots of 100, and at the end of about eight weeks sell some as broilers and get another hundred and so on through the year. They will meet difficulties and disappointment, it is true. But from an educational standpoint, more is often learned from a failure than a success, provided that boy can check back over his record book and determine the cause of that failure.

There are six boys to carry dairy projects. Five cows have been bought and delivered and one more is to be delivered this week. These cows are milkers and it is the object to have the boy start paying for the cows as early as possible. He is required to keep daily records showing weight of milk at each milking, and to run his own test for butter fat at least once in each month. A matter of economic feeding and working out the best feeding ration for different conditions is quite an item within itself. Each cow is to be insured to protect the boy in case of unavoidable accident.

Two boys in the city of Miami are more handicapped than those in the suburbs. But they have gone in with enthusiasm for pigeons and rabbits.

Six boys are interested to go into the glades on the 80-acre school plot and produce a truck crop. A seed bed was prepared, and tomato, egg plant, pepper, cabbage and onion seed planted with the idea of producing five acres of truck. This work is to be done by the boys in one afternoon and on Saturdays under the direct supervision of the instructor. From any returns from the crop the bills for fertilizer, extra labor, etc., are to be paid, and the remainder divided among the boys doing the work, prorated according to the actual time engaged. As luck would have it the seed bed has been covered with water for about two months and the actual operation will be delayed until the spring crop.

New Plan Is Promising

"Our plan at first," says Prof. Butts, "was to finance these boys in their individual projects from the agricultural fund. But the hard-headed business men on the board of trustees also know something of human nature and suggested getting an individual to take a boy in tow and furnish him with the necessary backing, requiring in no case more than \$150—making the boy directly responsible

to the individual. The board reasons that the boy will feel the responsibility more keenly than if it were the county backing him. This plan should serve other purposes after benefiting the boy. It ties that many business men to the efforts being put forth in the school and furnishes them with an interest and insight into the school's achievements. The contract between the person financing and the boy is three-cornered. It binds the boy for the amount, interests the financing party and demands of the instructor at least two visits monthly under normal conditions, and at such other times as he may be needed.

"Two of these same trustees have placed money where they made bold suggestions, when Mr. E. B. Douglas and Dr. J. G. DuPuis applied for the privilege of financing one boy each for a cow. Mr. O. A. McNeil has also financed one boy for a cow and Mr. A. H. Fossey sent out 50 pigeons to be used as a project, with the one request that the boy never let him make an unexpected visit and find the pigeons neglected. No difficulty is anticipated in getting others to finance the other boys, and the projects are being started without further delay, and payments for the stock are guaranteed."

The trustees saw the necessity of having some one live on the school grounds if these projects were to be properly supervised and attended to, and a small, neat but inexpensive bungalow has been constructed near the school building for the use of the agricultural instructor, that he may

be on the ground early in the mornings, late in the afternoon and holidays to see that the projects and equipment for which he is directly responsible are cared for. Prof. J. L. Butts, agricultural instructor for the past two years, had previously been living at Fulford. He has just moved into the new bungalow and finds much more comfort and satisfaction in his work.

The rapid increase in the attendance of the school during the past few years has necessitated expansion, and two new wings, one on the north and one on the south sides of the former building, have just been added. These additions were especially designed and built by Messrs. Pfeiffer & O'Reilly, architects and builders, at a cost of \$40,000. This improvement has added very materially to the facility and convenience of the school work as well as the comfort of the pupils. Moreover, the plant is now said to be one of the best school buildings in the state.

It is not too much to state here, perhaps, that the Dade County Agricultural High School has just reached the position where it will be possible to do its most effective work and to thoroughly demonstrate the great purpose of the institution as well as justify the wisdom of its conception and the financial investment involved. Moreover, the work of the agricultural department henceforth should have a most wholesome influence in the future development of Dade county's back country.

Agricultural High Class Receives Diplomas

Dade County Agricultural High School conducted its commencement exercises in Lemon City Baptist Church last night. Dr. Orton Lowe of the University of Miami delivered the address. Marguerite Lester Sweat gave the valedictory and August L.

Turner the salutatory. The Rev. J. B. Rodgers gave the invocation and benediction. Diplomas were presented by Dr. J. G. DuPuis. Musical numbers were given by Beatrice Marjorie Walton and Lucille Blair. Seniors sung the class song.

Juniors were graduated Thursday. I. T. Pearson presented the diplomas and Charles M. Fisher, superintendent of public instruction, made the commencement address. Linda V. Partee played a violin solo and the Rev. J. B. Rodgers pronounced the benediction.

(Miami News-Metropolis, September)

BETTER COURSES IN AGRICULTURE BEING OFFERED THIS YEAR

Dade County High School at
Lemon City Improves Curriculum and General Facilities

Everything and agriculture! That is the educational opportunity offered by the Dade County Agricultural High School at Lemon City. All departments from kindergarten to college preparatory that are in any other school are at the county high school but there is an unusually complete agricultural course also offered for those who wish to take it.

It took courage, even under the leadership of a man with such long visions as Dr. J. G. DuPuis, to develop a district school into the present fine institution with its building, known as one of the finest in the state, with its 100 acres of land and the prospect of a 640-acre grant from the state. Fourteen rooms were added to the building for the 1922-23 school year and new dormitory accommodations are being provided as far as possible for faculty and students who need them.

During this summer the facilities for agricultural education have been greatly increased by the clearing of more land on the school campus, the completion of a four-stall dairy barn and a milk room so that milk can be provided for school use by boys taking the agricultural project work. The number of pens for poultry, pigeons, etc., have also been increased. Grounds have been improved by the laying of walks from the road to all parts of the building.

Starting with a single workshop and classroom for agricultural classes there are now many pens, the dairy barn and pasture, the slat houses, and other features on the campus with dormitory houses, a larger dairy barn

and many acres being prepared for cultivation on the school's 80-acre farm.

The school was given its biggest start in 1914 when doubting citizens were finally persuaded to vote a \$25,000 bond issue to buy the campus land. The next big step was securing from the Florida East Coast Railroad Co. the donation of 80 acres in the 'glades to which the county has recently constructed a road. In 1917 the Florida legislature recognized the school and approved it as one of the Smith-Hughes institutions to receive state financial aid.

Boys in the agricultural project work last year made a fine showing at the county fair where many Miami-amians realized for the first time that the school's motto, "Practical Education," was being realized. Placards over the stalls in which the boys had their stock showed that the proposition was on a paying basis, the students having earned net profits during the school year ranging from a few dollars to nearly \$500 apiece. These profits were realized after the boys had repaid the Miami business men who acted as their financial backers in securing their stock.

So important is the agricultural work of the school that last year's principal, J. N. McArthur, is this year to join the former agricultural instructor, J. L. Butts, in conducting the project work and the school as a whole, it is said, is to have a new principal. Mr. McArthur is to live on the school farm in the Glades and direct the trucking, fruit and dairy projects there. Each agricultural student has two double periods of agriculture daily, alternately devoted to field trips, shop work and class room recitations. The project work is done outside of school hours and on week-ends.

With a complete curriculum of regular high school work including thorough courses in home economics, the school is well organized also for student activities with two literary societies putting on programs alternating weeks, and with athletic teams, and dramatic interests. On the whole it is a school rapidly reaching its place in South Florida's development.

DADE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, JUNE 1, 3, 4, 5, 1923

SENIOR CLASS PLAY
"ALL ON ACCOUNT OF POLLY"

High School Auditorium

Friday Evening, June 1, 1923, 8 P. M.

Characters

Ralph Beverly	Leland Frank
Baldwin	Ernest McDonald
Peter Hartleigh	Harry Lapham
Silas Young	Leslie Blair
Tommy	Willie Eavensen
Polly Perkins	Dorothy Heslington
Jane Beverly	Phyllis Bartlett
Hortense	Addie Baker
Geraldine	Jane Long
Mrs. Herbert-Featherstone	Trella Bazemore
Mrs. Clarence Chadfield	Jessie Newlan
Maire	Arlin Miller
Miss Bushnell	Jessie Newlan
Miss Rembrandt	Arlin Miller
Pudgy	Doris Bowers

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

High School Auditorium

Sunday, June 3, 1923

Hymn No. 91	Congregation
Invocation	Rev. J. D. Lewis
Hymn No. 461	Congregation
Anthem	Choir
Sermon	Rev. K. G. Allaben
Hymn No. 415	Congregation
Benediction	Rev. J. D. Rogers

CLASS DAY EXERCISES

D. C. A. High School Auditorium

Monday Afternoon, June 4, 1923, 1:30 P. M.

Selection	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. J. B. Rogers
Class History	Phyllis Bartlett
Vocal Duet	Jane Long and Trella Bazemore
Class Poem	Addie Baker
Class Prophecy	Jessie Newlan
Selection	Orchestra
Class Will and Testament	Dorothy Heslington
Dedication of Memorial	Senior Class
Class Song	Senior Class
Benediction	Rev. J. B. Rogers

GRADUATION EXERCISES

D. C. A. High School Auditorium

Tuesday Evening, June 5, 1923, 8 P. M.

Selection	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. J. D. Lewis
Song, "Fair Florida"	Senior Class
Salutatory	Addie Baker
Violin Solo	Prof. J. N. Mejia
	Accompanied by Mrs. J. W. Mejia
Address	F. M. Hudson
Clarinet Solo, "Forget Me Nots"	F. W. McCall, Jr.
	Accompanied by J. N. Mejia
Presentation of Diplomas	H. H. Filer
Class Song	Senior Class
	Orchestra Sextet
	Prof. J. N. Mejia
	F. W. McCall, Jr.
	Casper Hefty, Jr.
	Mrs. J. N. Mejia
	Leonard Barnes
	Alvah Lee Hefty
Benediction	Rev. J. D. Lewis

(Miami Herald, May, 1927)

SCHOOL PLANS ARE DISCUSSED

*Dr. J. G. DuPuis Tells How the
North End District Has Grown*

Satisfaction with the growth, progress and development of schools in Special Tax School District No. 3 was expressed by trustees of the district at a meeting of trustees, supervisors and principals at the home of Dr. J. G. DuPuis Thursday night.

Dr. DuPuis, chairman of the board

of trustees, invited the group to his home, N. W. Sixty-second street and Twenty-ninth avenue, to discuss school plans and recommendation of teachers for re employment for next year.

An indication of the growth of the schools and the community was pointed out by Dr. DuPuis, who recalled that when he first became trustee there was but one school in the district, with 87 pupils and two teachers. The present Dade County Agricultural School grew from that beginning. The district now has 4,000 children and approximately 130 teachers.

Dr. and Mrs. DuPuis served refreshments after the business meeting.

(Miami Herald, April, 1930)

GYMNASIUM EXERCISES ARRANGED FOR FRIDAY

**Chairman of Board Will Present
New Structure To Agricultural School**

The new gymnasium of the Dade County Agricultural High School at Lemon City will be dedicated at 8

p. m. Friday. The building will be presented formally to the school by Henry H. Filer, chairman of the board of public instruction. J. G. Fisher, principal of the school, will make the speech of acceptance and C. W. Peters will express the appreciation of the committee.

A program of costume dances, directed by Mrs. A. T. Majors, will follow the dedication ceremonies. The school orchestra will provide music.

Dr. J. G. DuPuis, chairman of the board of trustees of the school for 32 years, and the present and former trustees will be guests of honor.

DAIRY SCHOOL BUILDINGS FULL

**White Belt Institution Opens With
Large Attendance in Six
Portable Houses**

White Belt Dairy School was opened this week in six portable school buildings. There were so many

children present, said Charles M. Fisher, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Dade County, that it will be necessary to erect four more buildings at once.

Robert H. Terry, who has been teaching in the Lemon City High School, was made principal of the White Belt Dairy School. He is assisted by Mrs. David M. Latimer, Miss Ella Mae Maxwell, Mrs. Ruth Crane Strickland, Mrs. Ila R. Dennis, Miss Cora Parker and Mrs. Jernigan.

MEDITATIONS OF THE AUTHOR

☆ ☆ ☆

Better Food
Better Nutrition
Better people
Stronger Nation.

☆ ☆ ☆

People who eat plenty of food,
Fresh from the gardens, orchards and fields,
Rarely have need for Hospitals and Doctors,
And Welfare Boards to them have no appeal.

☆ ☆ ☆

Agriculture began when the earth was born;
Agriculture still feeds all the world from
that first morn.

☆ ☆ ☆

Planting a tree an Act Divine,
The will of God from the
Beginning of Time.

Introduction

This section consists of the memoirs of the writer and some of my experiences in the early days in Dade County.

There are also included various subjects pertaining to the economy of our time, together with outstanding articles, verse and other writings of outstanding personalities and authors pertinent to the benefits and necessity of the science of agriculture and allied subjects—their relation to the health and maintenance of the animal kingdom, particularly the human family—from the very early age of the beginning of agriculture in Biblical times.

It is my belief in including these articles, and some of my own experiences in the past, that the readers will be benefited by the knowledge contributed by these recognized authorities. Also provoking thoughtful meditation as to the importance and necessity of agriculture in our economic, social and political life.

Excerpt From a BORDEN CITY PROFILE . . .

MIAMI, FLORIDA . . . THE MAGIC CITY

Prepared by the Florida District Office in Collaboration
With the Public Relations Department in New York City

As might be expected, one of America's most unusual cities has one of our most unusual dairy industries. In fact, it was founded not by a dairyman but a doctor. It was in 1898 that Dr. J. G. DuPuis, a recent graduate of medical school, arrived on the outskirts of Miami to begin his practice. There was plenty for a young doctor to do in those days of Miami's growing pains, but somehow Dr. DuPuis found time to purchase a single cow and keep it on his farm.

Word soon got around that the young doctor had fresh milk on his farm. Neighbors began asking for "samples." Dr. DuPuis decided to purchase a few extra cows so that others could have fresh milk, too. From this small beginning there came into being Dr. DuPuis' famous White Belt Dairy Farm that today is considered one of the best dairy farms in the world. As the founder of Miami's dairy industry, and for his efforts in cross-breeding of cattle, tick eradication, quality control standards and development of new grazing grasses, Dr. DuPuis has followed the best standards of the pioneering spirit in Miami.

"MY CREED"

AS LIVED AND PRACTICED

Give your child health and you have given it wealth. Give your child strength, endurance, clean blood and you have equipped it with means to command the best in life. And there is no way of putting into a child's system the elements it needs for vigorous growth except through food that contains the elements that will build sturdy bodies, pure blood and reliable nerves.

Pure, raw (natural) milk in adequate amounts, good butter, fresh vegetables and fruit—wholesome well prepared food for all members of the family. If this could be the aim in every home, if this could be achieved—even though other desirable things must be foregone, I could discreetly predict that most of the evils in the world would soon be at an end.

In my professional work, in my interest in the betterment of my community, in my unflagging zeal for better schools and better homes, I keep going to school myself, finding life an interesting teacher, always ready to show a questing pupil new wonders and new truths.



1906 — Dr. DuPuis with his wife Katherine and son John Jr.



The corner of Miami Avenue and Flagler Street in the early days shortly after the Spanish American War (looking north)

CERTIFICATE of RECOGNITION

AWARDED BY
THE FLORIDA DAIRY INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

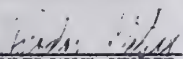
TO:

DR. JOHN G. DUPUIS
PIONEER DAIRYMAN AND HUMANITARIAN
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Who has been designated by the Association as having the longest continuous record of ownership and operation of a Florida Dairy Farm. Who, in 1952, has completed fifty (50) consecutive years in the ownership and operation of The White Belt Dairy Farm in Miami, and who, because of this unusual record has been awarded this Golden Anniversary honor award as Florida's Pioneer Dairyman with the longest record of continuous Dairy Farm ownership and operation.

The Florida Dairy Industry Association and all who know Dr. John Dupuis, also recognize and honor him for his years of unselfish and humanitarian service in the Medical Profession in the same community in which his dairy has been located.

Awarded by unanimous vote of the 1952 Annual Convention of the Association at Miami Beach, Florida, June 11-13, 1952.


THEODORE DATSON, PRESIDENT


E. T. LAY, EXEC. DIRECTOR



THE SOIL SCIENCE SOCIETY OF FLORIDA

Proceedings Volume X—1950

DR. JOHN GORDON DuPUIS, honored with ten outstanding scientists with HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP in the SOIL SCIENCE SOCIETY OF FLORIDA and designated "OUR COUNTRY DOCTOR" for his outstanding contributions to soil or plant science and animal life related thereto, at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Society at Winter Haven, Florida, on June 21, 22 and 23, 1950.

JOHN GORDON DuPUIS, M. D.

(Our Country Doctor)

Dr. DuPuis was born in Alachua County, Florida, September 25, 1875. His parents were John Samuel and Mary Lohman DuPuis. In January, 1899, he married Katherine Beyer in Paducah, Kentucky. To this union one son was born, John G. DuPuis, Jr.

Dr. DuPuis received his M. D. degree from the University of Louisville in June, 1898, only shortly previous to his coming to Florida. He also has studied in the New York Post Graduate Medical School.

For more than 50 years Dr. DuPuis has served Miami and Dade County as a Country Doctor, in all the hallowed spirit and traditions of service that the term implies. It is because of this long, faithful and courageous service that the society has requested his permission to include him as OUR Country Doctor among those whom we have elected to Honorary Life Membership on the occasion of the Tenth Annual Meeting.

It would be very difficult for most people to imagine what Dr. DuPuis saw when he got off the train on October 28, 1898, at Lemon City, at that time scarcely an outpost of the Village of Miami which was still 5 miles farther south; or to realize that the small shack in which he started his practice of medicine shortly following his arrival stood very near the busy corner (6045 N. E. Second Avenue) on which his office now stands.

Along with the weary hours and busy routine of his medical work, Dr. DuPuis always found time, somehow, for a

great many other public service activities of the type that always prove themselves indispensable elements in the development of a young pioneer community of the type in which he found himself, and of which he proceeded to make himself a truly integral part. In the first place, he gave much time to the development of church facilities in this new area and, through the years, took an active and frequently an aggressive part in a wide variety of civic organizations for the highly important part they always play in community progress. These included work on/or with church boards; school boards; drainage boards; Chamber of Commerce; State and County Medical Associations; Farm Bureau; Dairy Association; President, Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America, and many other associations.

Likewise, Dr. DuPuis very dearly decided that one of the most outstanding needs for children in this pioneer community was a better and more abundant milk supply. From this very humble beginning, which first started with his own family cow, there gradually emerged the great White Belt Dairy now employing hundreds of people, and which is still serving the Miami area as one of the largest and most modern individually owned dairies in the southeast.

Thus, Dr. DuPuis has served this Florida community not only through its first, and only, outbreak of yellow fever and seventeen hurricanes, but all of the people all of the time, regardless of race, religion or financial circumstances, through more than half a century. He is now the only charter member of the Dade County Medical Association who is still active.

His great love of plants doubtless brings Dr. DuPuis closer to the soil than anything else. In his intense hobby for gardening, he accomplishes most remarkable things in the short time he is able to find for this work each day, especially in the field of tropical plants. His decided interest in plant health thus gives him a quick appreciation of the direct relationship of plant composition and health to the fertility level of the soil on the one hand and, on the other, to health and well being of animals, as well as men, who must live on them. Thus, through the channels of his medical wisdom, fortified by such an understanding, the relationship of soil to health has been brought by him to the attention of many people, not only in behalf of their well being and that of the immediate families. but for the health and well being of animals as well.



Dr. DuPuis with his Pet Deer "Nellie"

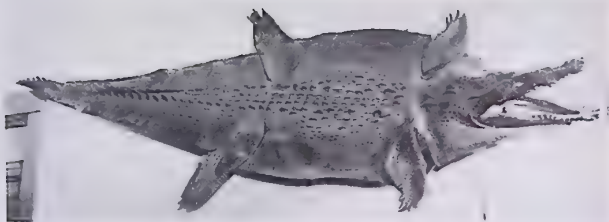


"KATHERINE" by name, hybrid Amaryllis Lily, developed by Dr. J. G. DuPuis. This lily is a rare and beautiful creation. The diameter of the bloom is eight inches plus. Color in Seminole Indian language **"STICKNITA,"** Peach Orchard.

One of the author's hobbies is the propagation and cultivation of the beautiful hybrid Amaryllis Lily. At the DuPuis Bulb Garden, located at N. W. 32nd Avenue and 62nd Street, during the blooming period from February 15 to April 15, a panoramic view of acres of colorful Amaryllis in full bloom is an inspiration to the lovers of flowers. Many visitors make an annual visit to view this natural exhibition of thousands of vivid patterns of colorful blooms.

INDIAN PROPOSAL—WINNING HIS SWEETHEART

Onchen-tok-ole-ola-ok-hi-hi-hi-zigera-zan
wheele-bo-crack-a-bo-BAM.



All that remains of "Gladiator, the Crocodile of Arch Creek"

"GLADIATOR, THE CROCODILE OF ARCH CREEK"

Gladiator, the savage Crocodile of Arch Creek, whose patrol was near the Arch Creek Natural bridge in ancient days, selected this beautiful natural tropical setting with its stream of flowing clear crystal water, teeming with fish and marine animals, flowing beneath its natural rock bridge as his home.

The natural scenery and growth of tropical trees, shrubs, undergrowth and foliage created by nature was one of the most beautiful areas in Dade County and was appreciated by the many visitors and later picnickers, where political barbecues and gatherings in election years was one of the central spots in Dade County for politicians and the populace to gather and hear the many promises, freely poured out to the voting citizens by the many aspirants seeking public office.

Like many other natural flora and beauty spots which have been invaded by the seekers and get rich minded genera. Today, this beautiful spot which nature decorated is depleted from its former beauty, and drainage, dredging and other projects have practically destroyed the beautiful stream

known as Arch Creek, as well as beautiful Biscayne Bay, which in the early days was a heaven for Crocodiles and other species of fish, fowls and marine animals which today are practically gone forever.

According to Alligator Joe "Joseph Frazee," Old Tommy Tommy, Cuffney Tiger and Tom Tiger, my Seminole Indian friends, Gladiator's mother, a huge crocodile, whose domicile was in Crocodile Hole in Indian Creek, was wounded by one of the dredges while working there. Mr. F. W. Anderson, a zoologist, bought this mother crocodile for \$200 and exhibited her for many years at his Lantana Zoo, where she recovered from her wounds, became quite docile and attracted many visitors.

Sometime later "Alligator Joe" captured in Indian Creek, a monstrous male crocodile measuring 17 feet long and brought him into Little River. Placing him in captivity in the bottom of an ocean going schooner at the foot of Second Avenue on Little River. This was said to be the largest crocodile ever captured.

According to the Seminoles above named, the above crocodiles were Gladiator's parents and according to their size, and markings, dated back as occupants of this area before the arrival of Christopher Columbus.

Gladiator, who was supposed to be the offspring of these two crocodiles was blown by a very severe hurricane when he was a baby into Arch Creek River and was immediately adopted by a mother Manatee (Sea Cow) who protected him in his youthful days until he could fight and take care of himself. It was said that this crocodile became one of the fiercest fighters, but that in all the time he resided in Arch Creek that he never fought or annoyed any of the Manatee (Sea Cow) family in his chosen homestead.

Gladiator grew rapidly, and took over and adopted Arch Creek below the Natural bridge as his home. As he grew larger and stronger, he became a vicious and terrific fighter and if a shark or saw fish or animals invaded his home he executed them without fear or favor.

For many, many years the aborigines of the Seminole Indians considered Gladiator as a friendly occupant of that flowing stream. However, after the settling of Lemon City,

Miami and other localities, when picnickers of Dade County in the early part of this century began to visit this beauty spot for political barbeque and recreation outings—Gladiator—who had now grown to a huge size could be seen sunning himself on a rock or the banks of the stream and would gobble up hunks of barbequed meat that was thrown by the picnickers to him under the natural bridge.

As this spot was becoming more of a picnic ground and little children, as children will, began to play and paddle around at the water edge, it was decided to avert possible tragedy that Gladiator would have to be destroyed and his career terminated before some of the children might be attacked as trespassers on his natural home. Therefore, when a 38-caliber Winchester rifle bullet was fired behind his right eye, this wonderful Gladiator crocodile's fighting career was ended, and all that remains is his skin which has been preserved for more than fifty years which is more than ten feet in length, with his huge jaws and teeth still intact.

His pedigree and history is reproduced from the unwritten history as told by Alligator Joe and the Seminole Indians above mentioned and his skin is hung in the reception room of the White Belt Dairy Farms.

AN INCIDENT IN RODDY BURDINE'S CHILDHOOD



Roddy Burdine

In the fall of 1901 and in the early years about that era of time, there were no weather bureau, radios, storm signals or dependable telephone communication system.

Along in those early years the wind currents and rain fall were peculiarly distinctive of that era of time in this section. Annually in the fall the winds would blow from the east bringing in rolling waves of black clouds succeeding each other in periods of from five to twenty minutes, black, travelling fast and the rainfall from those clouds would sometimes be from 7 to 10 inches in ten to twelve hours. The oldtimers in those days described these torrential rains—"She sho' is raining lightwood knots and bullfrogs."

Mrs. DuPuis had gone to Kentucky to visit her mother and a Mr. Smith, a bachelor from Alabama who was a friend of mine, came over to spend the interim of Mrs. DuPuis' vacation and help me keep batch.

One evening a boy about 12 years of age riding his bycle and collecting for his newspaper subscriptions came into my office. About that time, the black waves of clouds started rolling in, one chasing the other, it was about 4 o'clock P. M. The torrents of rainfall and the blackness of the clouds obliterating all vision of the day light.

This young boy was quite uneasy as to how he would get back to Miami, his home. Mr. Smith and myself took him under our care and counseled with him that no human could make it back to Miami in such torrential rain storm, and suggested that he bring his bicycle in the office and put up with us for the night. He finally became reconciled that he was with friendly people and that it was impossible to make it back

home that night. The telephone was drowned out and there was no way to notify his parents—however, in those days there was no necessity for worrying about kidnappers, thugs, etc. as this section was inhabited by a pretty fine class of people and a very orderly community.

The three of us went to my home, a very modest cottage, a short distance from the office and Mr. Smith and myself cooked some grits, fried chicken and biscuits. This boy enjoyed eating supper with us. There was plenty of fried chicken stacked up, crisp and brown. Our guest ate one piece of chicken and we tried to get him to have another piece as there was plenty for two or three around. He said, "No, I thank you, one piece of chicken is all I get at home."

The next morning after eating a hearty breakfast, the sky was clear and the sun shining. This boy started out on his bike for home in high gear.

You can now know who this young boy was, he was Roddy Burdine, who grew to be a young man, organized and directed a mercantile establishment that is now known as Burdine's Department Store and recognized then and now as one of the largest and outstanding department stores in the entire south, located on Flagler Street in downtown Miami. A fine boy who developed into a fine citizen.



Pelicans were a familiar sight in Biscayne Bay in the early days



Tick infested range grown cross-breed Herford, 17 months old—wt. 535 lbs.

Tick free area grown White Belt, 13½ months old—wt. 1000 lbs.

Exhibited at Dade County Fair, 1917 in the interest of State wide tick eradication.

A SHORT HISTORY OF TICK ERADICATION IN DADE COUNTY AND FLORIDA

One of the most substantial, economical and health measures for both man and beast ever completed in the State of Florida.

The old saying among the early settlers of Dade County was often heard—"Cows cannot be raised in Dade County."

In 1914, Colonel Cody of the Osceola Fertilizer Company sold me 15 heifers from Wisconsin. I put them in White Belt pasture and they were thriving nicely; and one of my neighbors, Judge John Gramling, had a milk cow that had become dry and he asked me, "What about pasturing my milk cow until she freshens." I said, "All right, send her over, there is plenty of free pasture." Now this cow was sent over, and was full of Texas Fever Ticks (*Margaropus*) and she carried the

bovine malaria in her blood. Within three weeks my Wisconsin animals began to get sick and some of them died and it began to look like the old saying was true, "cows could not be raised in Dade County."

Symptoms of hematuria and high fever made the diagnosis of the Texas Tick Fever. The animals that were not sick were hand-picked for ticks, and removed to new pastures. Judge Gramling got his milk cow back, and pasture rotation for 12 months cleared the White Belt Dairy Farms, and it was the first farm in Florida cleared by rotation of Texas Fever Ticks. All this happened in 1914.

From then on, every acquaintance I met for many months was asked to give \$1 and accept membership in the Southeastern Cattle Growers Association. Not a single man refused to join the association and it grew fast numerically.

In 1915 dipping vats were built with the membership dues and the county commissioners generously helped out with the finances. The State Board of Health and the federal government joined in the program and on March 15, 1915, sent Dr. J. V. Knapp as official supervisor and director of dipping of all cattle south of Hillsborough Canal, and January 10, 1916, the entire area south of the Hillsborough Canal was officially declared tick-free by the United States government and the State Board of Health, and all other sections of Florida and tick-infested areas were required by law not to ship any infected cattle into this area. Some of the transportation companies at that time thought that this quarantine was a joke, but when they found out that all shipments of cattle from infected areas were inspected and they had to furnish pens, water, feed and pay for spraying these tick-infested shipments, they soon realized that the tick quarantine was a reality in fact; also many of our upstate large-range cattle growers did not believe that it could be made statewide; they, too, thought it was a theorist's dream.

Now comes the materializing, planning of statewide tick eradication. In Dade County, the Southeastern Stock Growers Association was composed of men who believed it could be done. A few of the large ranch men of the upper section of the state became converted—Messrs. Sams of Volusia, Hon. Frank Raulerson of Fort Pierce, Hon. Pat Johnson of Kissimmee, and Mr. John Bryan, all of upper-state cow ranch fame. Mr. John

Bryan was a resident of Dade County, but operating as a large ranchman in the upper state.

The key to the plan was in a secret meeting in my orange grove in front of my professional office in 1917. Mr. John Bryan, Mr. Marcus Milam, Mr. J. H. Bright, Dr. J. V. Knapp, Mr. R. E. McDonald, Captain I. Smith, Mr. J. J. Hubel, Attorney M. S. Bobst and a few others discussed and assisted our attorney, who drew the first draft of a statewide legislative act to regulate and eradicate the entire state of Florida of the Texas Fever Tick. Mr. John Bryan and myself sat up until 12 o'clock that night, and when our attorney, Mr. Bobst, had finished writing the document, Mr. John Bryan quietly carried this prized paper to Kissimmee and delivered it to Hon. Pat Johnson so that it would be introduced in the legislature from within the upper range cattle district of the state of Florida by a real ranchman and cattle owner up there, rather than from any interest whatsoever in Dade County, as our activities in Dade County were looked upon by upper state ranchers and cow owners as a visionary dream, and could not be a practical undertaking.

Shortly thereafter arrangements were made to meet with ranchmen and cattle owners at Ft. Pierce to explain the program of tick eradication to them. I was selected as the spokesman. Mr. John Bryan, Mr. R. E. McDonald, Mr. James H. Bright, Mr. Marcus Milam and myself drove together in my car. Upon arriving at the St. Lucie River, we found the bridge was under repair. However, we did see a motorcycle cross the river over the crossties of the Railroad bridge. We considered this too dangerous. We were due in Ft. Pierce at 1 p. m. by appointment, however, having to go across the St. Lucie River near Indian Town, then back to the East Coast we were an hour or more late.

We were greeted by a large crowd of cattlemen who welcomed us, and when I made my address and explanation of the tick eradication program, it was met with much enthusiasm and cooperation and our group felt it was a day well spent in our efforts to eliminate the Texas Fever Tick from the State of Florida.

Governor Cary Hardee was quietly apprised of the entire program and his endorsement was enlisted after explanation of our activities by Mr. John Bryan and myself on the side-

walk at night near the Gralynn Hotel, just before the convening of the legislature in April, 1917.

From then on, with continued vigilance and ready cooperation of those few citizens of large ranch interests in the upper sections of the state, was the adoption into law of our Dade County draft, written, planned, discussed and drafted in my orange grove April 6, 1917, with but a few changes. However, the veterinary department of the State Board of Health was then separated from the State Board of Health and the creation of the State Livestock Sanitary Board was designated by legislative act.

The gossip of the old pioneers that "cows could not be raised in Dade County" was at an end.

In my early experiences, when a child 7 to 10 years of age, it was my chore to milk 5 to 10 cows before breakfast and the adult ticks were so thick on most of the cows that I used a straight-edged piece of thin board to scrape them off their udders for fear they would fall into the milk bucket. At the age of 15 I had to walk about three miles to teach my first public school in Levy County, and one morning I cut across the pine-woods for a short cut through the wiregrass. I looked down at my trousers and they had changed color—to a solid brown. A complete covering of crawling seed ticks. To get rid of them I raked up a large pile of pine straw and lighted it with a match, making a hot blaze and standing close to the fire the ticks fell off as the heat was too much for their existence. Therefore, my experience with these parasites dates back to my early days when the loss of cattle on the open ranges in Florida in the winter months was severe and costly.

The state of Florida is now tick-free and ranks as the twelfth in the United States as a stock-growing state, and the wild lands of the state about 35 years ago produced little if any revenue to the state treasury. The large cattle owners at that period burned the woods in the spring of the year and rotated to new grazing areas, often driving their cattle herds as far as from one county to another to practice rotation to have the territory as free of ticks as possible. Millions of acres of the original grazing lands are now bought up at prices of from \$5 to \$50 per acre, fenced, and are pasturing some of the finest improved breeds of cattle in the nation. Should anyone

doubt the statements—try and buy a ranch of three to twenty thousand acres of land and stock it today—and you can fully appreciate what the eradication of the Texas Fever Tick has done for the whole state of Florida.

As to the benefits to Dade County, the area comprising the original area of Dade County is one of the most productive areas in the entire state in high quality of rich milk and dairy products, and the finest and best-equipped dairies in the world, and the large herds of fine beef cattle that are raised in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties challenges any section in the entire United States to compete with quantity and quality of fine beef cattle.

In conclusion, I wish to gratefully acknowledge the assistance and cooperation rendered in this undertaking by the State Board of Health, who sent Dr. Charles Dawson, representing their board as veterinarian; the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry; the county commissions of Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties, and the able administration of Dr. J. V. Knapp, director of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, and the State Board of Health in 1915 in the beginning and from the inception of this undertaking, Dr. Knapp has been and is now holding the same position. Also to Governor Cary Hardee, Hon. Pat Johnson, dean of range cattlemen, of Kissimmee; Hon. Frank Raulerson of Fort Pierce, and Mr. Sams of Brevard County, and the State Chamber of Commerce, and particularly to the members of the Southeastern Stock Growers Association, and its untiring board of directors; also to Mr. James H. Bright, Mr. Marcus Milam, Mr. John Bryan, Mr. R. E. McDonald, and Attorney M. S. Bobst; also to the two employees of the State Board of Health and County Commission, who saw that all quarantine regulations were observed and enforced, namely, Mr. J. J. Hubel and Captain I. Smith; to the residents of Dade County; to the initiative, vision and determination of the many friends and co-workers, that Dade County was the first tick-free county in Florida, and the entire state of Florida, from the demonstration of what was accomplished in Dade County. Florida today is free of the Texas Fever Tick, and the inhabitants of the entire state of Florida may feel honored and blessed that the destructive parasite, the Texas Fever Tick (*Margaropus Annu Latus*), has been exterminated from within the borders of our beautiful and wonderful state.

The life cycle of the Texas Fever Tick is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ months unless a new host is provided—and is the only living parasite known where complete extermination of its kind is accomplished.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

(True Copy)

February 13, 1925

Mr. H. N. Rodenbaugh
F. E. C. Railway Company
St. Augustine, Florida

Cattle exposed to possible tick infection are now in Miami yards, refused by shippers and owners. Please ship this dangerous stuff out of our tick-free zone for disposition, and we urge use of specific precaution in bringing of future shipments of cattle and other livestock into this tick-free area. We trust that we may have your cooperation now and in the future. Wire answer.

DR. J. G. DUPUIS, Chairman
Stock Growers Association
of Southeast Florida

OWNERS WILL TALK CAUSEWAY

Little River Folks Would Span
Bay to Warner-Meade
Island

Property owners in the Little River district will meet again Tuesday evening of this week to discuss the proposed construction of a causeway across Biscayne bay from the foot of N. E. Seventy-ninth street (or Everglades avenue as it is more generally known) to the Warner-Meade island. Encouraging reports were made at the last meeting a fortnight ago, and it is expected that the movement will

take some definite shape at the next meeting.

Many of the citizens and residents of the Lemon City-Little River-Arch Creek section have organized as the Dade County Citizens League, under the presidency of Dr. J. G. DuPuis of Lemon City. The league's first work is the dredging of the Little River Valley drainage canal, now being surveyed, and the promotion of the Seventy-ninth street causeway.

The big projects under way in the Little River section have caused a sharp rise in real estate values in that vicinity, reports G. R. Reiter, sales manager for the Krames-Corlett Co., developers of Shore Crest. That suburb, on the north shores of Little river and the bay, is bisected by N. E. Seventy-ninth street, but all lots fronting on that street were sold by the company before the new causeway was talked of.

(Reprint from Aggie Dade County
Agricultural High School paper)

WHITE BELT DAIRY

Cows of a breed introduced to America in 1847 by the circus menagerie of the late P. T. Barnum as a freak of nature are the type of the White Belt Dairy at N. W. 62nd street and 32nd avenue.

The White Belt Dairy is a family institution which started in 1906 with the buying of one Jersey cow, by Dr. and Mrs. John DuPuis.

The White Belt farm has shown that the best cows can and are being

raised in the state of Florida.

The dairy is a community in itself with arrangements for housing over 100 employees. The plant has a refrigerating system with an ice making capacity of 58 tons a day, its own electric power plant, a sterilizing plant, a private laboratory, a bottling plant, garage, barns and silos, up to date farm machinery, laundry, a commissary and 25 delivery trucks.

Through his foresight and help this present school ground which comprises 25 acres was obtained. So indirectly we students of Aggie High are responsible to Dr. DuPuis for all the work he has done for us and the kindness he has always shown us.

WHAT IS IN A QUART OF MILK?

By HARRIET L. and HARRY O. ANDREWS

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approximate figures</i>	<i>Value</i>
Sugar	0.1 lbs.	.01
Fat	0.084 lbs.	.025
Proteins	0.076 lbs.	.380
Minerals	0.02 lbs.	.020
Common Vitamins	0.00004 lbs.	.03
Total Value .....		.465
1 quart Grade A Milk containing the above.....		.260
Additional value received through milk.....		.205

The above figures tell two stories:

No. 1. The approximate amount of various constituents in an average quart of whole milk.

No. 2. The "dollar value" based upon a conservative estimate of the competitors' retail price of these constituents.

The amounts of each constituent are based on information taken from "Composition of Food," U. S. D. A. Agricultural Handbook No. 8:

"The competitors' retail prices are what the authors believe to be fair estimates, and are not expected to be taken as highly accurate nor final. 0.1 pounds of sugar at 10c a pound equals .01c. A little over 0.084 pounds of fat at 30c per pound equals 38c. The common vitamins and minerals were estimated at a total of .03c. Thus a total of .465c worth of very high quality food for 26c.

"Higher or lower estimates of the competitors' price can be calculated, but the consumer can easily see that this estimate is reasonable and fair. She knows that she can buy sugar for about 10c per pound, and the competitor of butterfat for about 25c to 30c per pound."

The price per pound of protein will need some explaining. The explanation might take this form: about 99% of the dollar of an average piece of beef is protein. At 80c per pound, 16% protein, the consumer pays about \$5 per pound, in fact the

total of the non-milk animal proteins seem to average about \$5 per pound at the time. The cost divided by the percentage of protein in any item will give the approximate cost per pound of proteins. A quart of milk weighs 2.15 pounds. To compute the cost of the proteins contained in milk it would be as follows: Milk at .26c per quart, divided by 2.15 pounds, equals .1209c cost per pound of milk. Since milk contains 3.5% protein per pound, the procedure would be .1209 per pound of milk times 100, divided by 3.5% protein equals 3.454 per pound as the cost of a pound of protein as obtained from milk. This cost proves that milk and milk products provide proteins at much less per pound than any other source.



World Champion of her breed, "Dutch Belted Cow," Gem of Columbia,
owned by Dr. J. G. DuPuis

Milk In the American Home

The housewife spends about 15c of every dollar of her food budget for milk or its products. For this 15% of her food money she gets about one-third of all she feeds her family. And in this one-third she provides her family with three-fourths

of its calcium, one-half of its riboflavin, and very substantial quantities of every other nutrient recognized by scientists as vital to human development.

As a source of these vital nutrients, dairy products are undeniably leaders among the food groups. They :

Rank first as a source of calcium, supplying 75%. This builds bones and teeth.

Rank first as a source of riboflavin, supplying 50%. This aids metabolism, aids in avoiding eye difficulties.

Rank third as a source of protein, supplying 25%. This is the tissue-building nutrient.

Rank third as a source of fat, supplying 20%. This supplies energy.

Rank third as a source of Vitamin A, supplying 12%. This aids in destroying disease bacteria, avoiding respiratory difficulties.

Rank third as a source of Thiamine, supplying 10%. This vitamin stimulates growth.

Rank fifth as a source of Ascorbic Acid, supplying 6%. This prevents scurvy and anemia.

Rank sixth as a source of Niacin, supplying 3%. This is the vitamin that prevents pellagra, skin diseases.

Rank ninth as a source of Iron, supplying 3%. This is the blood-building element of food.

Special attention should be drawn to milk as a source of protein. While it is an important source of *all* protein consumed, it is vastly more important as a source of the *essential amino acids* which make up the structural units of protein. Research has shown that *essential amino acids* must be consumed *simultaneously* in order to be effective for building tissue. Milk and milk products are a complete source of these *amino acids*, along with meat and eggs. Of the proteins containing all of the essential amino acids, milk and its products comprise almost half, are the largest single source of these vital food elements.

Since this is a discussion on milk and its benefits, we have not listed the other foods or sources of the *nutrients listed above*, but have only shown the position that milk commands in each instance.



A herd of young Dutch Belted heifers at White Belt Dairy

Milk Protein—A Big Answer to Our Food Problem

ESTIMATIONS OF PRICE PER POUND OF PROTEIN

By HARRIET L. and HARRY G. ANDREWS

Food	Price	Estimation of price	
		Per Cent Protein	per lb. of protein paid by consumer
Dried Beef	\$2.00 lb.	34.0%	\$5.88
Round Steak	1.00 lb.	19.0%	5.26
Ham* .....	.70 lb.	17.0%	4.10
Chicken** .....	.65 lb.	15.0%	4.33
Pork Loin .....	.60 lb.	16.0%	3.78
Eggs .....	.65 doz.	13.0%	3.33
Whole Milk .....	.26 qt.	3.5%	3.45
Cheddar Cheese .....	.65 lb.	25.0%	2.60
Cottage Cheese .....	.30 lb.	19.5%	1.54
Dry Milk, Non-fat*** .....	.35 lb.	35.0%	1.00

*Ready to cook.

**U. S. Dept. Agriculture—Agriculture Handbook No. 8.

***Price in Ames ranges from 23c-50c per pound.

Complete protein is the food constituent compared in this table of estimates. These foods all contain other valuable nutrients not to be overlooked in a well-balanced diet. These esti-

mates may vary over a wide range due to a number of factors, and are at best only rough approximations.

"For the benefit of those who wish to delve further into this problem, the method of calculation is based upon this simple formula. Retail price per pound on any given commodity times 100 divided by the percentage of protein in the commodities will give you the estimated price per pound of protein paid by the consumer.

"It should be noticed that the entire retail cost of the product is assumed as the cost of the protein. This assumption is made in order to give a simple picture which is reasonably correct and should give the reader a good first approximation.

"A more detailed calculation involving such factors as grades, price fluctuations, carbohydrate, fat, vitamins and mineral content, etc., becomes highly involved, but it is also very instructive. The rough, over-all picture illustrated by the table is not greatly changed, but many important details are brought out.

"Especially interesting are those calculations involving whole milk which reveal it to be a wonderful bargain in protein, thus suggesting that it should be more highly advertised on that basis."

The average protein allowance for the adult of (70 grams) about 2.5 ounces can be met by eating approximately 1 pound of meat or 1 dozen eggs, since the protein percentage in meats makes the protein cost approximately \$5 per pound or .3125 cents per ounce.

The 2.5 ounces required would cost .78 cents per person, while in milk the cost is 3.45 per pound, or .2156 cents per ounce, therefore the 2.5 ounces required would cost approximately .54 cents or a difference of .24 cents per daily requirement in cost if obtained through milk.

Quoting "Olson Dairy Products Data Sheet No. 5," July, 1951:

Milk would be an inexpensive food even if you had to pay twice the prevailing price. We'll explain. Milk testing 3% butterfat contains 12.1% total food solids. A quart of milk weighs 2.15 pounds, and therefore contains 0.26015 pounds of solid foods. Using 22 cents per quart as a fair average price, the food

solids in milk cost 84.57 cents per pound. These solids consist of 0.289 pounds of butterfat and 0.711 pounds of healthful milk protein and minerals—and that's all nourishing, digestible food. No water, bone or gristle. In the table below you will find the percentage of edible solids, the current average cost, per pound, and the price you pay for the solid matter for milk as compared to the most commonly used meals:

	<i>Per Cent of Solids</i>	<i>Average Cost Per Pound</i>	<i>Average Cost Per Pound Solids</i>
Milk	12.1	\$0.102	\$0.8457
Roast Beef	40.0	.75	1.88
Sirloin Steak	38.0	1.15	2.99
Round Steak	31.0	1.08	3.48
Hamburger	45.0	.68	1.52
Pork Chops	42.0	.70	1.66
Ham, whole	47.0	.60	1.28
Ham, sliced	47.0	1.10	2.34

Note: It must be remembered that the above prices were given as national average, for July, 1951. Any increase in any of the above items would simply raise the cost of the solids per pound.

Conclusion: Milk is a bargain food buy!

MIAMI DAILY NEWS MAR 30, 1952

Oldtimers Turn Sod For Club

Ground-breaking ceremonies for a new clubhouse for the Miami Pioneers took place at 2 p.m. yesterday at their site on the Miami River across from Lummus Park with almost 200 members and friends in attendance.

A prayer by Cecil Watson, president of the association and Miami resident since 1896, opened the ceremonies. Pioneer J. E. Lummus, retired banker, and Dr. J. G. Dupuis, one of the first doctors in the Miami area, wielded shovels officially breaking the first ground for the proposed building while board of directors, officers and others assembled look on.

Watson, in a speech to the group, said that they hoped soon to have a cornerstone laid, and that present plans called for near completion of the building by the time of their annual birthday, July 28th.

Work has already begun under the direction of the Witters Construction Co.

The club, proposed as a living memorial to the pioneers and to their descendants, is being financed entirely by members' bonds.

Founded May 20, 1936, 40 years after the incorporation of the City of Miami, the society is composed of those persons who participated in the founding of the city. The club now has 422 regular members and 66 associate members, consisting of their wives, widows or widowers of members.



PIONEERS AT WORK
Dr. J. G. Dupuis, left, and J. E. Lummus

Cecil Watson, president of the Miami Pioneers, front left, the Board of Directors of the association and part of the crowd of 200 who witnessed the ground breaking ceremonies for the new clubhouse on the banks of the Miami River yesterday.



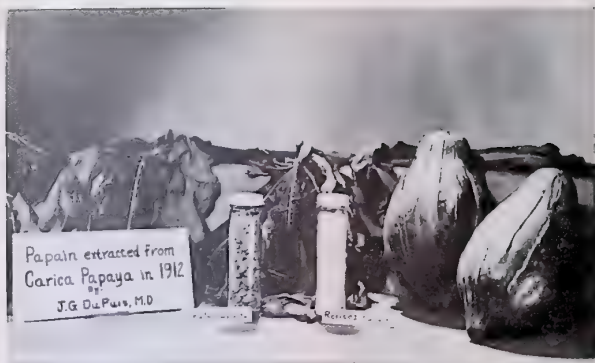
Note: In 1895 when I was a young lad about 15 years of age, residing in Levy County, Florida, teaching school in order to earn money for my medical education. I purchased from the firm of Lummus and Epperson a checkered pair of pants and Mr. J. N. Lummus waited on me. Who would have thought that more than a half century later that I would be breaking ground for a Pioneer Club with the same gentleman in a different part of Florida.



Tropical Yam, weight 114 pounds, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of tubers on the vine. Produces on the vine and in the soil. Most easily digested tuber variety of starch. This specimen grown in Dr. DuPuis' garden.



New variety of Avocado Pear propagated by Dr. John G. DuPuis (patent applied for) blooms early spring, fruit matures June through July, large plumply pyriform, average weight 24 to 36 ounces, light green skin, seed very small, flesh thick, firm, free of fiber, yellowish in color shading to light green next to skin. Delicious nutty flavor. Tree is moderately upright, compact growth, symmetrical, distinctive foliage. Free of scab and resistant to White Fly, scale and rust.



Prize Papaya Tree showing the health fruit containing pepsin.

(Miami Daily News, Feb. 3, 1929)

PAPAYAS, MILK, ARE COMBINATION FOOD

Tropics, health, agriculture and industry resulting from the latter, were inseparable features of the various picturesquely arranged displays at the News Tower of papayas and products belonging to members of the Dade County Papaya Growers' Association. Originally planned for a showing of one week only, popular request resulted in an additional week being added, to accommodate Miamians and the constant stream of visitors arriving here daily by auto, boat, train and even by airplane.

Although a physician and one of the biggest dairymen rather than a papaya grower at present, Dr. J. G. DuPuis by request erected a papaya booth, due to the generally accepted

opinion, crediting him with having been the original father of the papaya industry in this section.

Dr. DuPuis 20 years ago simultaneously began growing special varieties of papayas brought here by him at considerable expense from Hawaii and other tropical countries, and the development of a dairy, believing that by the combination of the two great health "foods," papayas and milk, he could best further the interests of Miamians.

His display was cleverly arranged by Mrs. I. S. Turner to represent a tropical thatched dwelling. Besides papayas, the White Belt farm has branched out into growing almost every variety of vegetable and many grains and grasses, sugar cane and rare fruits, many of which were displayed. Back of it all was the suggestion that papayas, vegetables and good milk are the principal health promoters and body builders.



The first cultivated Papaya Grove of edible fruit in the State of Florida,
developed by Dr. DuPuis from imported seed

NEW VARIETY OF EGGPLANT DEVELOPED

For the past fifteen years I have been propagating Eggplant in my garden, routinely each year selecting seed from the best Eggplant produced and grown in intensely infected nematode soil. In 1952 I presented seed from this Eggplant to the Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, University of Florida, for the verification of my own observation that this particular Eggplant as now developed was resistant to nematode infection.

The following is an excerpt from one of the several letters I received from the results of these tests:

"I am going to forward your letter of August 21st to Mr. Walter H. Thames, Entomologist, at our Belle Glade Station for reply on nematode resistance of your Eggplant because Mr. Thames inspected all plants for nematode damage. This selection was outstanding in uniformity of fruits and plants. It looked very good in our trial here and I believe might be a valuable selection to place in the hands of the seedsmen if you so desire."

WALTER A. HILLS
Associate Horticulturist

I am very happy to report that seed from this variety has been placed on the market and other growers are now using this nematode resistant eggplant seed.

TABLE 1—Eggplant—Replicated Trial of Eggplant Varieties, Everglades Experiment Station, Lake Worth Field Lab., Lake Worth, Florida.

Variety or Strain	Seed Source	Stock No.	Ave. No. Mkt.				Yield (6)		Ave. Wt. All Fruits (lbs.) (7)
			Fruit per plant (2)	Percent off-color (3)	Percent off-type (4)	No. off-type (5)	Total No/A	Total Wt. lbs/A	
Fla. Mkt.	C	9570	6.76	22.4	52.5	10,312	19,644	24,382	1.24
Fla. Beauty	K	G225.2	7.33	11.1	36.6	6,935	21,242	26,557	1.25
Fla. Mkt.	K	A201.1	7.01	22.6	50.4	10,203	20,225	25,221	1.25
Fla. Mkt. (Cook strain)	K	H245.4	7.65	6.4	36.2	7,553	20,842	25,897	1.24
Ft. Myers Mkt.	F-M	70336	7.48	3.5	10.5	2,251	21,459	29,640	1.38
Fla. Mkt.	F-M	70337	7.89	24.7	35.9	12,818	22,912	27,400	1.20
Fla. Beauty	F-M	70567	7.67	11.7	32.9	7,334	22,294	26,790	1.20
Fla. Mkt.	W	1951 crop	7.17	16.3	44.4	9,005	20,298	24,851	1.22
Fla. Mkt.	W	1950 crop	7.86	22.5	44.6	10,058	22,549	26,659	1.18
Ft. Myers Mkt.	W	—	6.95	3.5	12.4	2,469	19,935	27,440	1.38
Nematode Res. Selection	Dr. DuPuis— (Miami)	—	5.66	0.4	1.1	182	16,449	22,095	1.34
				L.S.D. at 5% point.		1,892	2,623	1,892	
				L.S.D. at 1% point.		2,549	3,533	2,549	

Explanation of column headings:

1. Seed Source—C—Corneli Seed Co., K—Kilgore Seed Co., F-M—Ferry-Morse Seed Co., W—F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Dr. J. D. DuPuis, Miami, Florida.
2. Ave. number of marketable fruits per plant by stand count and count of fruits.
3. Percent off-color fruits of total marketable fruits.
4. Percent off-type includes both off-color and off-shape fruits of the total harvested.
5. No. off-type includes all off-color and off-shape (for particular variety).
6. Yield—Total No. per acre of marketable fruits, this includes off-color and off-shape when these fruits are marketable total weight per acre of marketable fruits.
7. Average weight of all marketable fruits.

Note: Seeded Oct. 19, 1951—Transplanted Dec. 10. First harvest March 12—last harvest May 7. Harvest period 56 days.

WALTER A. HILLS

BEGINNING OF AGRICULTURE

The beginning of agriculture, according to Biblical history, dates back 4,004 years before Christ. In the writings in the first chapter of Genesis, "That the Lord God created both heaven and earth and the seas that covered the deep. The fish that swam and whales of enormous size, also the land and every animal and living thing that existed. Every plant, tree and the grass that grew on the earth. He created the light that was called day and the darkness that was called night. He created the seasons of the year and caused rain to fall upon the dry earth. Creating the universe and heaven and earth and all living creatures in six days and rested upon the seventh day."

The above is not word for word as to the text but in substance sets forth the contents of this chapter.

Chapter two of Genesis states, "And the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul."

Verse eight of this chapter, "And Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden and there he put man."

Again quoting from the Scriptures, the year 1520 B. C., chapter 42, verse 12 of Job, is one of the most interesting in early Biblical history, setting forth that Job lived to be 140 years old, and the record shows that he was a farmer and at the time of his death had 6,000 camels, 14,000 sheep, 1,000 she-asses and 1,000 yoke of oxen. From these numericals recorded down through the ages, it is without question that no other farm in the world could compete with this agricultural enterprise of Job in the 1520 year B. C.

Coming down to the early American colonies in the 17th century, we find from the records that the Indians had developed a very high degree of agriculture in America and a short, interesting description by the Honorable Tom Linder commissioner of agriculture of the state of Georgia, gives proof of this fact.

Editorial By TOM LINDER

*Commissioner of Agriculture,
State of Georgia*

In 1733, General Oglethorpe received the help of Chief Tomochichi to bring the Georgia Colonists to a knowledge of the arts of Indian agriculture. The Indians had accumulated a valuable store of knowledge as to growing corn and other Indian crops through the experiences of the generations of Indians.

The information supplied by Tomochichi enabled the first planters to produce enough corn for a year's supply, with approximately 1,000 bushels to be sent back to England. Mary Musgrove, an Indian, married a white man in South Carolina. She was a member of the Yamacraw tribe. General Oglethorpe employed Mary Musgrove as an interpreter to explain to the Georgia Colonists in English what she learned from the Indians in their language. She was paid what at that time was an exorbitant salary, which was 100 pounds sterling, the equivalent of \$485.00 American gold dollars, when America was on a gold basis.

GEORGIA'S FIRST EXPERIMENT STATION

In 1732, before coming to Georgia, the trustees of the Colony employed a botanist to collect different kinds of seeds from many countries to be sent to Georgia where they would be grown for experimental purposes to find out just what crops the Georgia Colonists would be able to produce to advantage.

Following this up, when the Colonists arrived in Savannah in 1733, they laid out an experimental station or garden at Savannah, consisting of 10 acres. In this experimental garden there were planted rows of orange trees and many other plants, including mulberries. From this experimental station, young trees were furnished free to those settlers who desired them.

In 1736 Hugh Anderson was appointed director of the experimental gardens and inspector of the Mulberry Plantations. In a report of the state of the province of Georgia, dated June 10, 1740, Mr. Anderson made the first report in America on

agricultural developments and experiments.

I quote from Mr. Anderson's report in 1740:

"There is a 10 acre garden of orange, mulberry trees, vines, some olives which thrive well, and peaches, apples, etc. It must be confessed that oranges have not so universally thriven with us by reason of severe blasts of frost in the spring. Experiments are making, and we have discovered the kind of soil that agrees best (with oranges), and they flourish best when grown under frost-trees."

EXPERIMENT TEACHERS

General Oglethorpe and the trustees of the Georgia Colony began to select and employ agricultural teachers for the Colony before leaving England. Among the teachers engaged to come to Georgia were three Italians, namely, Nicolas Amatis, his brother and one other Italian. The salary paid these agricultural teachers was 25 pounds annually, which amounted to almost \$500 for each for the four-year contract. Even that sum was a handsome salary at that time. Insofar as is known, these three Italians were the first professional teachers of agriculture employed not only in Georgia, but anywhere in this country.

Among other things, the culture of grapes and the making of wine was practiced and additional teachers were employed.

In those early days, each group of teachers were assigned four to five hundred acres of land and on these early experiment stations, select apprentices were taught the methods of cultivation derived from the experiences of the Indians, together with the information derived from the actual experimentations on these farms.

Incidentally, it is very interesting to know that the study of agriculture by the apprentices, as well as the teaching of agriculture by the teachers, was compulsory and there are records of punishment by chastisement of some who refused to carry out their appointed duties.

Even in the early days, the leaders of agriculture recognized the fact that because Georgia contained a great variety of soils, contours and climatic conditions there would be an oppor-

tunity to produce a great diversity of agricultural products. The fact was recognized even from the beginning that because of this great diversity of climate and soils, it would be necessary to carry on experimental and research work in the different sections of the state, in order to determine the most profitable crops to be grown and the most effectual methods of producing and handling those crops. Thus we see the fundamental problems of agriculture and research are the same as they were in the beginning.

THE SALZBURGERS

Soon after 1734, John Martin Bolzius, a leader of the Salzburgers, established a school in what is now Effingham county where agriculture was taught. Incidentally, the people of Effingham county until this day are a great people. It is worth anyone's time and money to go there and get acquainted with them. They are great Americans.

George Whitefield was so impressed with the Salzburger school that he established a similar school at Savannah. The Salzburger school was named Ebenezer and the Savannah school Bethesda. The school at Bethesda increased until it contained almost 8,000 acres and is still in operation.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION FOLLOWED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Such men as Abraham Baldwin and Lyman Hall, who had come to the Georgia Colony from the older settlements of New England, brought with them the desire for institutions of higher education. Lyman Hall and Abraham Baldwin both received their education at Yale. Baldwin was a member of the Georgia legislature when Hall was governor.

During the administration of Governor Hall, land was set aside for a state university by the legislature and a grant of land was made for its support. That is why it is called a land grant college.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

In 1823, a committee of the legislature made a favorable report con-

cerning agricultural education and aroused public interest in the subject. Some denominational institutions also became interested and adopted the practice of experimenting with the teaching of agriculture.

Under date of December 12, 1839, the Christian Index said:

"The school will no doubt prepare many young men for college, but many more for active usefulness who may never go to college. We should have a race of young men to whom the plow-handles and hoe-helve would be quite familiar."

Space here will not permit more than a very brief touching of high points in this most interesting story. Were it not for these limitations, it would be possible and profitable to write a series of articles on the evolution of the idea of agricultural education through all the stages of denominational schools, vocational schools, manual labor schools, farmers' schools, etc. And, of course, a volume could be written solely on the work of Miss Martha Berry, the marvelous evidence of whose life time efforts remain to be seen by all who even casually ride along the highways leading north out of Rome, Georgia.

In 1903, Ira W. Williams, a graduate of the Agricultural College of the University of Georgia, organized an agricultural course for boys in the Temple high school of Carroll county.

Hoke Smith, then an Atlanta lawyer, encouraged Mr. Williams and furnished some land to be used by Mr. Williams in connection with his class and experiment work.

Among the historic mile stones along the road of agricultural education stands the Euaharlee Agricultural School in Bartow county. Hon. J. Phil Campbell was principal of that school in the early 1900's, and taught agriculture.

It is interesting to note that because of the experience gained in connection with these early efforts, that Hoke Smith, as a member of the United States senate, became one of the authors of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act, which provides for the teaching of agriculture and home economics in our schools. He is also joint author of the Smith-Lever Act which provides for the agricultural extension service.

The original colonies were dependent upon agriculture, and sought information for the successful development from the Abiogenesis of America, the Indians.

For further appreciation of agriculture as the foundation of all mankind, some of the outstanding early Americans in history were farmers and agriculturists. General George Washington, the Father of our Country and first president of the United States, was a very large and extensive farmer with large acreage under cultivation. The original farm, Mount Vernon, a few miles from Washington, D. C., is preserved in its original form, the buildings and landscaping is maintained and dedicated by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

President Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever known, who is credited with writing the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, was also an extensive farmer in Virginia and designed the first metallic turning plow used in this country in tilling the the soil.

General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee was a large devoted farmer as well as a soldier and statesman.

Today we have Honorable Harry Byrd and Honorable Bernard Baruch, both outstanding statesmen, who are farmers and agriculturists, and many other national figures both in business and politics are successful farmers as well realizing the vast importance of agriculture to the nation's security, health and welfare.

It should be an inspiration to the students and readers of the above short history of agriculture from the beginning of man, Adam, according to Biblical history.

However, unfortunately, from the records—no doubt, all through the ages—there have been certain groups of people who have tried with all their untiring energy to defeat the progress of developments of constructive programs, educational, economical and political. It is true that a few people in groups of this type even continue after institutions are built and their foundations thought secure to continue to try and destroy worthwhile institutions. Therefore, it is timely to call attention to some of the obstacles in which the writer and his co-workers had to overcome from the inception the planning and development of the Dade County Agricultural High School.

DEMOCRACY — HEALTH — AGRICULTURE

The following article, written by Dr. William A. Albrecht, A. B., B. S., M. S., Ph. D., professor of soils and chairman of the Department of Soils at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri, is reproduced with the permission of Dr. Albrecht and with the hope of the editor of this book that you will read and re-read this enlightening article and realize the manner in which our individual liberty is being challenged, also the major cause of crime, insanity, diseases, political decadence, socialism and communism in America today.

Democracy was born among agricultural peoples. It was the American pioneer's faith in himself and in his land that championed and nurtured the spirit of democracy. In the virgin American soil the pioneer saw his freedom from oppression, found security for himself and family. *It was in his relation to the land by way of his own skills that belief and confidence in himself as part of the community were established.* By his direct control of a piece of land he became independent in struggle, in thought, in fact. It was faith in Nature more than any faith in human nature that engendered what we call the real spirit of democracy.

Independence isn't created and maintained by a deciding vote of the majority, is it? Independence is something that grows out of security. And in our history, this grows out of direct contact with land that is rich enough to supply a family's whole needs. Democracy cannot give independence to a group of people except as each individual in the group has his own independence.

Haven't you observed that our democratic state comes under more questions as we become less agricultural? We are trying to build security now in ways far removed from the land. People in cities removed from close contact with nature in open country find their dependence on other people greater than their own independence or their faith in themselves. Can this foster democracy as it is fostered in the mind of him who wins his own food and his own security directly by labor on the soil and by growing things out on the land?

I'm just asking you to think; I'm not drawing conclusions—not yet. Consider, for instance, how faith in our democracy rose as we came westward. Our democratic independence became stalwart among other governments of the world as the deeper, blacker and more productive soils spelled greater security. Each man's piece of land could guarantee his future. The development of our cornbelt carried our belief in democracy possibly to its zenith.

But prosperity went to our heads. That, together with many other factors, caused us to mine our rich soil, to exploit and abuse and neglect it. So that as industry grew and drew people to the cities, the soil dwindled

in fertility and drove them away from the land. Two forces, then, merged to make us city dwellers. And from there on, other forces joined with them to remove us further from the land, complicate our lives, make us more and more dependent on each other, less and less independent, each individual in himself. We were pushed not only in our individual experiences but even in our thoughts further from the soil and its creative power. Our hands were not reaching into the thrill of creation that fosters the spirit of humility and honesty and builds a distinct independence so common in the man who tills the soil. The amassing of monetary wealth instead of security and independence began to be the individual's goal. Together, these influences tended to increase and ever increase congestion in the cities, and neglect of the soil.

Disturbance and decadence in our political order originate in the centers of human congestion and not out in the open country. Increased urban population and decreased rural population have resulted in a threat of political decadence. They are a topheavy superstructure on a shrinking foundation.

This congested condition enables social infestations to spread rapidly, furnishes incubation for irregularities in human behavior. Fortunately, each post-war period reverses these tendencies and political health is partially restored by a movement of many families back to the land, back to closer contact with the soil.

Fortunately, also, we are beginning to think and to practice soil conservation, even soil restoration. Some sick land is now being given operative attention in the form of terraces as cures for erosion and gully formation. We are farming around the hills, on the contour, and saving both water and soil for more food production. Some land is put under curative rest from the plow, with green cover to rebuild its strength in a renewed supply of organic matter. Some is given new nourishment in the form of lime and other fertilizers plowed under to feed the soil back to a higher state of fertility while plants, animals and man are fed better on it. We are repenting, apologizing for our neglect, coming around to call the soil our friend again.

Our soil and its fertility resources as the security of our own future should be carefully inventoried and cautiously ventured in this international political game with food as the stakes. We must come to realize how limited in area is the land that really means nutrition for good health in terms of its soil fertility. We must realize, too, by what nations those soil areas are possessed. The soil must take on new values. It can no longer be considered a commodity which we can gamble, barter, squander or lose. It must become the basic national food security in the conservation of which all share the responsibility whether land ownership is involved or not. Our democracy is at stake. Its strength, nay its survival, will in no small measure depend on how well we befriend our soil so that it can befriend us. Our national strength lies in our soil. That strength in relation to future internationalism will be great only as all of us are friends of the soil in the fullest meaning of those words. We must become soil conservationists on an international scale!

Declining food quality due to eroded soils and dwindling fertility is most certainly a major cause of crime, of insanity, of disease, of political

decadence, cynicism, lack of courage and hope, even of war. This decline in quality of food grown on non-fertile soil is rapidly bringing us to realize that we grew up on the soil, that all of us have a stake in the soil whether we live on the land or not. We're realizing that soil conservation does most assuredly concern us all because it concerns our future food supply, by means of which alone we can remain social animals and united people.

We are told in the Bible that man was created from the dust of the earth. However, much-learned and unlearned men may argue about the way in which man was created, none of them have ever been able to get away from the simple statement in the Bible that he was made from the dust of the earth.

All of the work of soil conservation, soil building, crop diversification, fertilizers, improved seed and all other efforts we can make for improved agriculture are in their last analysis our efforts to get back to the soil as the source of physical life. We are trying consciously or unconsciously to improve and perfect soils as a means of improving our physical, mental and spiritual welfare.

All of the work done by the scientists in experiments and research, in the field and in the laboratory, have as their final end the bringing of the earth back to a condition as nearly as possible in keeping with the perfect soil from which man originally sprang.

The wisest and most learned men have only broken the surface of possible knowledge along these lines. Nevertheless, the simple minds with no technical or scientific knowledge are given by nature the ability to understand that better soils, better food and more wholesome living are the bedrock of happy homes, intelligent citizens and a spiritually uplifted people.

THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE EPIDEMIC TO THE NATION AND THE WORLD IN THE RECORDS OF HISTORY

Cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and typhoid are insignificant compared to the following: An insidious, malignant phobia—to rule or ruin. Etiology, the date or origin, no doubt, has been active since man first saw his shadow—manifesting itself locally and periodically from one end of the earth to the other—and there is no set pattern or rule by which it may be foreseen or recognized. However, the wild tribesman, caveman, and the nomadic tribes operated usually by direct force; the strong slaughtering the weak, and slaughtering their captives.

From the creation of man, his inherent tendencies reflect his nature in a comparative degree to the present time, when the era of culture took on impetus towards civilization. The past records of history record a similarity to that spirit of today.

Symptoms: Mental—work less, get more—don't work at all, draw on unemployment fund. Slightly sick—rush to the charities and get in the hospitals. A graphic illustration may be quoted to clarify the mental effects under this malady: Moses said to his comrades, "Pick up your shovels and mount your camels, let's travel to the promised land." The exponents of the New Deal said, "My fellow comrades, throw down your shovels, light up a Camel, sit on your asses; this is the promised land." Many cultured nations in the past have been destroyed by this malignant infection.

The first legalized manifestation of this epidemic was in 1913—when Congress passed the law to confiscate 10 per cent of the working people's savings and earnings. To date, in 1952—under the continuation of this same law—92 per cent is legislated and taken annually by the federal government in certain instances.

Since 1945 more taxes have been collected and the money spent during the past 7½ years under the Raw Deal Reign under the present so-called Democratic administration, than has been collected and spent since the presidency of George Washington, including the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt—in excess of two hundred sixty-four billion dollars. In the past 7½ years the Communists have taken over,

and direct over half of the earth's land areas and population of the earth, without firing a gun.

The U. S. has been in a routine cold war for the past 7½ years, and a shooting war for the past 2½ years, with over 120,000 casualties of our strong young manhood, the pick of the nation.

The North Atlantic Treaty, the organization of the United Nations, Marshall Plan, in no great distance in the future, may be supreme over the Constitution and Bill of Rights of the U. S. A.

United Nations, Marshall Plan and Internationalism are the sequels to this insidious epidemic that has been gradually developing in the United States for the past one-third century. Every working man that works six days a week now gives two days of his earnings in taxes to the government. You may have a paid-up life insurance policy of \$10,000 which you have saved over the past decade, but it is now worth only one-half, or \$5,000.

With the foregoing remarks on this treacherous epidemic, I must close with apologies for not having space or time to give the details of how near we are at the brink of being bankrupt as a nation and not so far distant but that Socialism, Communism and Dictatorship are almost visible. Smokescreening under the name of the Democratic Party, Liberals, New Dealers, fair-dealers and crooked-dealers have practically adopted the Socialist platform of 1908, as follows:

“NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM, 1908”

1. *Relief works through building schools and canals, by reforesting, by reclamation, and by extending all other public works;*
 2. *Loans of money by the United States to states, municipalities, and for public works;*
 3. *Ownership by the United States of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, steamships, all land, and all industries;*
 4. *Extension of the graduated income tax and inheritance tax;*
 5. *Extension of the public domain to take over mines, quarries, oil wells, forests, and water power;*
 6. *Abolition of the power of the Supreme Court to hold an Act of Congress unconstitutional (socialism in the raw);*
 7. *Creation of a Department of Health and a Department of Education;*
-

8. *Insurance against unemployment, illness, accident, invalidism, old age, and death;*
9. *Funds for the unemployed.*

Once a thoughtful man in commenting upon the professions, preachers, lawyers and doctors (M. D.'s) in their respective relation to society, spoke as follows: "The preachers see people at their best, the lawyer sees them at their worst, and the doctor sees them as they actually are."

With the appreciation that my fellow M. D.'s see people as they actually are, may we awaken collectively as a solid front with the help of all good citizens before it is too late and face the insidious epidemic so that our liberty may be perpetuated under the Constitution and Bill of Rights, that our forefathers fought and died for in order that we may live as free people.

Fellow Citizens: If you appreciate the constitutional government which you are living under, read the following eulogy.

Eulogy of Daniel Webster

In his matchless eulogy on General Washington in 1832, Daniel Webster closed with the words quoted below. Now, 119 years later, when we must defend our heritage against "enemies, foreign and domestic," we bring his words respectfully to your attention:

Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrous wars should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests.

It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these may be rebuilt.

But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government?

Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty?

Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with state rights, individual security, and public prosperity?

No, if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful and melancholy immortality. Bitter tears, however, will flow over them than were ever shed over the monuments of Rome or Grecian art; for they will be the monuments of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw, the edifice of constitutional liberty.

—DANIEL WEBSTER

THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN LIBERTY

We, the people, have enjoyed the blessings of liberty and freedom afforded us by the Constitution and Bill of Rights over the past many years; of which it may be truly said that the "Golden Age of Democracy" is rapidly fading into Socialism. Twenty years or more ago a strange virus infection was insidiously injected into our national and social economy—and the very liberty and freedom that was the heritage of every citizen has materially changed.

Therefore, this message:

According to history and the records, this destructive disease has destroyed and vanquished liberty in every nation infected by it, namely: Germany, Russia, China, Spain and England. This virus infection struck the United States approximately 20 years ago and it is a type of infection that is almost incurable, being both infectious and contagious, contaminating and infecting all classes, both young and old—this malicious malady is Socialism (Communism) smoke-screening as Democracy.

Symptoms: It affects the brain and nervous system, causing hallucinations that the government can give something for nothing—physically well and strong working people believe they can work less and get more. The mind gradually becomes inactive and paralyzed as to the infected individual not being able to think for himself. He becomes a pal of a group organized specifically to keep all of those infected with this virus disease active in their system and eventually all infected become a prey for the Welfare State, Socialism and the end result, Dictatorship. Freedom and liberty gone and forgotten even though our forefathers fought, bled and died for liberty and freedom and the establishment of prosperity and freedom through the Constitution and the Bill of Rights of the United States that our nation should forever remain the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

Treatment: Important—register and qualify to vote. *Learn to think for yourself.* Read and study the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States. Keep yourself posted

from day to day and between elections on local, state and national issues. Keep yourself posted as to whom is running for office and their past records. This infection of Socialism is on a long-range program. Strive to have legislation created in the future that will send all traitors who are trying to overthrow our government, using these smokescreen tactics, to the original center of this infectious virus disease, namely, Soviet Russia and her satellites.

Emergency Treatment: Urgent. Your honored privilege to vote and save our liberty and constitutional form of government and check this malicious virus disease, Socialism, *now*. Therefore, with an open mind, be prepared to vote intelligently for the candidate who is striving to preserve our liberty and Bill of Rights through the Constitution of the United States.

My countrymen: *Don't be deceived*, the end result of *Socialism* is identical with *Communism—dictatorship*.

WHEN THE DEVIL REFUSES THE NEW DEALERS, FAIR
DEALERS, LIBERALS, SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE

*Some strangers stood at the gates of Hell,
And the Devil himself and answered the bell.
He looked them over from head to toe,
And said, "My friends, I'd like to know
What have you done in the line of sin
To entitle you to come within?"*

*Then they with their usual guile
Stepped forth with their winsome smiles,
"When we took charge in Thirty-three
The nation's faith was ours, said we."
"We promised this and we promised that,
And we calmed them down with radio chats,
We spent their money on fishing trips,
And fished from the decks of their battleships,
We gave them jobs on the FWA.
Then raised their taxes and took it away.
We raised their wages and closed their shops,
We killed their pigs and burned their crops.*

*We double-crossed both old and young,
And still, the fools, our praises sung,
We brought back beer, and what do you think?
We taxed it so high, they couldn't drink.
We furnished money with government loans,
When they missed a payment, we took their homes.*

*When we wanted to punish the folks you know,
We put our wives on the radio.
We paid them to let their farms lie still,
And imported food stuffs from Brazil.
We curtailed crops, when we felt real mean
And shipped in corn from the Argentine.*

*When they'd start to worry, stew and fret,
We'd get them to chatting the alphabet,
With A.A.A. and the C.C.C.
The W.P.A. and N.L.B.
With these many units, we got their goats,
And still, we crammed it down their throats.*

*Our workers worked with the speed of snails,
While the taxpayers chewed their fingernails.
When the organizers needed dough,
We closed the plants for the C.I.O.
We ruined jobs, and we ruined health,
We put the screws on the rich men's wealth.
When anyone who couldn't stand the gaff,
Would come to us and how we'd laugh.
When they got too strong on certain things,
We'd pack up and head for the Springs.
We ruined their country, their homes and then
We placed the blame on nine old men.
"Now they talked both long and loud,
And the devil stood, and his head he bowed.
At last he said, 'Let's make it clear—
You'll have to move, you can't stay here;
For once you mingle with this mob—
I'll have to hunt myself a job'."*

Pioneer Sponsors Essay Contest

Dr. J. G. DuPuis, pioneer developer and physician of Dade county, is sponsoring an essay contest in Dade County Senior High schools on the subject, "How Can We Retain Our Liberties?" Dr. DuPuis is offering \$200 in prizes in order to stimulate the future citizens of America to think carefully about the problems of taxation, trends toward government control and operation, our national debt, and the resulting increased control over the lives of the individual.

The following essay was first prize winner of \$100 in essay contest sponsored by Dr. J. G. DuPuis, 6043 N. E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida, in Dade County High Schools, March, 1950, with \$200 total in prizes:

How Can We Keep Our American Liberties?

MARY CORNELIA DAVIS

Grade 11-B, Miami Jackson High School, Miami, Florida

Today, the liberties our forefathers fought for may be just slipping away when people think that they are too busy to bother about elections, that their one little vote does not make much difference. When people are influenced by "Liberals" who say the government ought to run business and take it away from the greedy bosses, our liberties are in danger.

There was a time when man had no freedom at all. His liberty, even his life, could be sacrificed for the good of the tribe. He was entitled to no trial by jury. He could not worship in the way he believed, but had to learn to worship in the King's way. They had no free speech or free press. There was unjust search of their homes, unusual and cruel punishments. Would you like to live under these conditions? What if officers of the law entered your home, and threw your father into jail without any trial? How would you feel?

Our forefathers fought for the liberties we have today, freedom of vote, freedom of worship, freedom to travel, freedom to pick and choose, freedom of thought, freedom to have fun, freedom of enterprise. Yes, Americans built their living standards higher and higher.

I think that liberty is a magic climate for benefiting a man's work as well as his soul! We must fight and never give up our liberties. We have to fight indifference as well as the temptation to let the government do our thinking for us. The government gives nothing free. The people pay in taxes for everything the government does.

People do not have to be conquered by an army to lose their freedom. It can slip away painlessly through mistrust and hate and surrender of their rights. It must not happen to us as it happened to people before us. We must never give up the right of freedom. We must be responsible citizens and take all opportunity of education and home and community obligations. We have the right of free worship. We may go to any church of our choice and attend morning devotion in our schools as well as working to help advance the work of the church. We enjoy the freedom to attend public schools in approved schools of our own choice and follow the occupations of our own choice according to our ability and training. We may learn all facts about a person or question that is to be voted about by reading or listening to facts and opinions on all sides. We may speak our opinions freely and are limited only in that we may not urge action which would endanger the government or say things to injure other people. We own and use our property in the way we want so as it does not injure others. We are secure in our homes and they are free from interference. No

official may enter except by permission of a court. We may join and work through any group to accomplish any purpose we ourselves make. We may form minorities to work for popular support through legal methods. Do you think these things are worth wanting and keeping? I do. Everyone may help keep our American liberties in many ways. Everyone should vote on election day. Every vote counts. If you believe that your vote does not mean much, what is the use of you having the right to vote? You are not doing your part as American citizens when you do not vote.

We must not mistrust and hate our fellowmen but trust and love one another. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." If everyone lived by this, it would be a better world in which we live. Let us take every opportunity of education to better our minds so we may become better citizens. Let us learn from past generations that war is not a way to settle things. Look at the past! What has war done? Destroyed our loved ones, our homes, left many people starving, and destroyed nations. Let us fight for the right of freedom and never give it up. Let us, you and I and everyone, try every day to be better citizens and make this world a *safe, happy and free* place to live.

The following essay was first prize winner of \$100 in essay contest sponsored by Dr. J. G. DuPuis, 6043 N. E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida, in Dade County High Schools, March, 1954, with \$200 total in prizes:

In What Way and How Far Has Our Federal Government Gone Socialistic?

Your Recommendations for the Reinstatement of Our Form of Constitutional Government

GAIL CALVERT

Miami Jackson High School, Miami, Florida

The United States of America has a republican form of government, but we have had a socialistic movement in our country, under one name or another, for well over fifty years. Karl Marx had ten "points" in his platform. Point one was: "Centralization of credit in the hands of the state by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly." Lenin said, "One state bank as huge as possible, with branches in every factory, is nine-tenths of the socialist apparatus . . . through the nationalization of the banks they—the small business man—may be tied hand and foot." The British Socialist leader, G. H. D. Coles, said, "Before a labor government nationalizes any industry it should first nationalize the banks. With the banks in our hands we can take over other industries at leisure."

Has this program come to America? We shall see. In 1913 the sixteenth amendment to our Constitution was ratified and became law, giving Congress the power to levy and collect taxes on income, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment, without regard to any census or enumeration and without any restrictions upon the amount of said taxes to be

levied. At the time of this amendment it was proposed by the supporters thereof that the tax would be possibly 1 per cent or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but in 1953 the income tax rate in some instances is 92 per cent of the income. The power to tax is the power to destroy and this power is vested in our Federal Government.

In January, 1932, our Federal Government under Herbert Hoover, President, brought into being the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with the blessings of the bankers, insurance executives, railroads and other big business of the United States, with promises to the working man that the benefits derived thereunder would rapidly trickle down to labor and the little man, but, incidentally, immediate relief for the big man. Few people realized at the time what was happening to our government. The bankers, railroads and other big business soon saw, after they had borrowed many millions of dollars from our Federal Government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that they had helped create a "Frankenstein" as the little man began to clamor for loans and to bring pressure upon the President and Congress to do something for them. Therefore, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with a two-year life in 1932, has been extended and broadened by amendments not less than forty times and continued in existence by the very pressure it begot. Our government did not stop at this point, but instead the United States Government has become a "Banker Unlimited" and has formed Commodity Credit Corporation, Federal Credit Unions, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Savings and Loan Association, Social Security Administration, Unemployment Insurance and many others. The collective program already a part of our law would require a large volume to index. In this way our government has reached into and become a part owner or creditor in almost every business, farm and home in the United States, as well as the people themselves.

Then our government created the National Labor Relations Board. On many occasions our government has seized, under one pretext or another, the railroads and other private business, and on at least one occasion, bodily removed a head executive of a corporation from his office and took over the management of the business because management and labor could not agree as to wages and other labor benefits.

The Social Security, Old Age and Survivors Benefits is the perfect set-up for the unscrupulous politician to perpetuate himself in office, and each time he is elected or re-elected he has to promise more money and benefits and privileges to the voters and recipients of the government funds. It is impossible for the government to give to one class (the have-nots) without raising the money by taxation from another class (those that have) and the recipients of these doles seldom stop to think that "who so eateth another's bread shall do the other's will." All of which requires many more government employees, and so our civil service employees have risen from 614,400 in 1930 to 2,486,590 in 1953, and many more thousands of employees that are not under civil service.

Our government having found itself in a maelstrom, a wheel within a wheel, enacted the minimum wage and hour laws. The legislation is, in effect, a compulsory unemployment bill, planned economy and is socialism in any country, including America.

Our government is now considering federal control of education and socialized medicine, as the Marxist government has always done. Under this legislation our government would control the thousands of doctors and nurses and a million teachers and pay them for quantity, not quality of service. All of which reminds us of the words of Adolf Hitler when he said, "It gives us National Socialists a special secret pleasure to see how the people about us are unaware of what is really happening to them."

Last but not least—we enter the United Nations—and playing into the hands of the Communists, we act in their favor without being prompted. Actions of the United Nations after being adopted by our President and majority of the Senators present, are treaties, become internal laws superseding our Federal Constitution and the constitution and laws of every state in our union. It is anyone's guess what will flow from this.

There is no panace for this situation. We should start with returning the banks to the bankers, industry to the industrialist, business to the business-man and labor to labor. Amend our Constitution so that the President and Congress cannot make treaties that would conflict with our Federal Constitution and our state constitutions and laws. Educate the people that they do not and could not take or obtain from the government more than the government has taken from some other citizen. Advise our people to refuse to accept unemployment and old age benefits and restore in the individual citizen the sense and dignity of independence guarded and prized by his forefathers and all that this implies. Remind the people that unearned pensions are charity and that the recipients of which are objects of charity, are receiving bread and support from an unearned source and those that are compelled to pay for it do so grudgingly. Refrain from our mad attempt to establish democracy in foreign countries and concentrate our efforts to re-establish our democracy in the United States. Limit our immigration until we are again on an even keel and deport all those that are opposed to our constitutional form of government. Educate the people of our country that it may be, and probably will be, necessary for us to experience another Valley Forge. The costs will be great but the benefits will be greater and we can again establish our constitutional government for which our forefathers fought and bled.

THE AMERICAN BALLOT—THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS AT THE CROSS ROADS

Within the past 40 years the policies of our Federal Government raises the question,—will our constitutional form of government be preserved by the Ballot, or, will it be destroyed by this God given right,—The Ballot?

Let's take stock of the mystic forces that have planned the destruction of our freedom in the Americas. A long range program to enslave the American people. Many organizations and groups are organized to do just that: the new dealers, fair dealers, bureaucrats, liberals, welfare planners, Internationalists, one world governmenters, socialists, communists and the United Nations.

The long range plan is to corrupt and destroy the Liberty of all Americans and enslave the working people who have in the past protected their freedom through the use of the Ballot.

The mystic program of the above groups and their hidden affiliated organizations have succeeded since 1913, while apathy has prevailed with the American voter. The passing of the Federal Income tax law, which provides by Legislation confiscation of the earnings and savings of every working man, while living—and after death through estate and inheritance taxes a great percentage of what is left of his savings. This act has given birth through unlawful legislative acts, namely: social security, old age and survival taxes, welfare grants, unemployment contributions, free clinics, free hospitalization, free medicine, public housing, how much wages you must pay, how many hours you can work, and how much you can contribute to charities, education, etc., etc.

The propagandist and *super world minded* groups and internationalists and perpetual office seekers are constantly promising more and more welfare and handouts and luxuries to any and all voters who are willing to sell their freedom for promises to get something for nothing.

The Federal government is now in competition with private enterprise in peacetime—producing and selling electricity, chemicals and many other industrial manufactured products tax free, while at the same time invoking unlawful confiscatory

taxes on the earnings of private enterprise and all of those who work for their daily bread. The results of the Ballot being used by the above mentioned groups to scheme up the above unlawful legislation to corrupt and destroy the greatest force and guarantee of our constitutional form of government, and our individual guarantee of our Liberty and Freedom—the Ballot.

The above mystic forces and their confiscatory legislative laws relating to property and freedom are absolutely contradictory to our Constitutional form of government provided for each and every American property owning citizen. In a small degree you may see the mystic program which has practically destroyed the force and purpose of the Ballot, which is the all wise provision in our Republican form of government to safeguard our Liberty. A government of the people, for the people and by the people.

The secret of the long range mystic program is that all the various groups and affiliated organizations carry their own minority following to the ballot boxes. Good Americans who are 100% apathetic and stay at home, plus the more than two million civil service employees on government payrolls, and the recipients of welfare handouts, plus the group of loafers who don't and won't work but are paid by the government for not working. These multiple organizations with the same objective and purpose to corrupt and destroy—their combined minority votes added together can produce a majority in deciding elections. It did happen in 1948. Plus the boosting of the Unions for more power and more wages plus the subsidies to various groups in peacetime. But not the least of any of the rackets of these long range mystic planners. They have legislated into law, the ages that young people can work. The result of children's idleness and loafing is juvenile delinquency, perverts, theft, rape and murder by young people who are forced by law into idleness to carry out the mystic program to encourage corruption and destruction in the future of all the people in the Western Hemisphere.

True in the past, and just as true today, "that an idle mind is the devils workshop and idle hands his working tools."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." The Ballot is our only protection to preserve our Freedom and Liberty. May the American voter wake up and save our Constitution and Bill

of Rights before complete corruption and destruction takes over and destroys the force and power of our God given privilege—the Ballot.

About twenty years ago—the mystic program's policy was changed by the Communists to use the Ballot instead of bullets to corrupt and destroy the Constitution and Bill of Rights of the United States of America.

American Citizens:—Answer now for yourselves—Is the American Ballot at the crossroads?

J. G. DUPUIS, M. D.
6043 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami 38, Florida

“When Freedom Fails”

*No man escapes
When freedom fails,
The best men rot
In filthy jails.
And they who cried,
“Appease, appease,”
Are hanged by men
They tried to please.*

HIRAM MANN

A copy of the Official Ballot, marked with the results of the election. First time that I ever voted was in Dade County, Florida, September 8, 1900.

Vote for one

For Treasurer

139 EUGENE H. DIMICK 349
W. A. FILER 211

Vote for one

For County School Superintendent.

Z. T. MERRITT 205

Vote for one

For County Attorney.

52 JAMES T. SANDERS 474
ROBERT R. TAYLOR 222

Vote for three

One from each District.

For Member of County School Board.

First District—

E. B. KING 549

Second District—

91 A. W. GARNETT 325
W. H. COX 284

Third District—

WM. M. BURGESS 531

Vote for one

For County Mayor.

175 GEO. L. MACDONALD 61

Vote for one

For Justice of the Peace.

Vote for one

For Constable.

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Democratic Primary Election, September 8, 1900, Precinct No. 12, Dade County, Florida. Make a cross (X) mark before the name of the candidate of your choice.

Vote for one

For Representative.

S. L. PATTERSON 269
19 R. HUDSON BURR, JR. 379

Vote for one

For county Judge.

H. F. ATKINSON 311
166 A. E. HEYSER 308

Vote for one

For county Clerk.

A. F. QUIMBY 369
E. L. WHITE 212
27 E. C. DEARBORN 226

Vote for one

For sheriff

R. J. CHILLINGWORTH 302
JAMES B. ABRAMS 285
77 JOHN TROBICK 303
J. W. ERICKSON 67
PAUL C. JONES 127
R. B. NELSON 76

Vote for one

For Tax Collector.

158 T. J. HARDEE 279
HENRY J. ANTHONY 421

Vote for one

For Tax Assessor

H. BRIDGEMAN 258
21 M. E. CRIBBEN 360
R. M. SMITH 342

Paradox On "The State of the Union"

(New and Fair Deal Era)

*A youth stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled,
The darkness of the raging storm
Overshadowed everything of pattern or form.*

*Amidst the terror of fire and wind,
The elements with deafening thunder roared;
The lightning struck with every flash,
His capital, his faith was almost smashed.*

*When the fury of the storm was nearing its peak,
The youth was confused, disgusted, weary from head to leet,
But the spirit of his soul now had a vision bright and clear,
Liberty and Freedom, the goal of life precious and dear.*

November 4, 1952.

J. G. DUPUIS, M. D.

*Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'erhead.*

*Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sand of time.*

*Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.*

*Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.*

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

A Psalm of Life

*Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.*

*Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou are, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.*

*Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act that each tomorrow
Find us farther than today.*

*Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.*

*In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle;
Be a hero in the strife.*

Wishing

Do you wish the world were better?

Let me tell you what to do.

Set a watch upon your actions,

Keep them always straight and true.

Rid your mind of selfish motives,

Let your thoughts be clean and high.

You can make a little Eden

Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser?

Well, suppose you make a start,

By accumulating wisdom

In the scrapbook of your heart.

Do not waste one page on folly;

Live to learn, and learn to live.

If you want to give men knowledge

You must get it, ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?

Then remember day by day

Just to scatter seeds of kindness

As you pass along the way.

For the pleasures of the many

May be oftentimes traced to one,

As the hand that plants an acorn

Shelters armies from the sun.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

This song is presented for two reasons: First, that in my youthful days my personal experiences on this beautiful river was pleasant and romantic. Secondly, the pathetic throbs of sympathy in my heart for our young manhood stationed far away in foreign lands, perhaps, never again to see, The Old Folks at Home.

Old Folks At Home

*Way down upon the Swanee ribber,
Far, far away,
Dere's wha my heart is turning ebber,
Dere's wha de old folks stay.
All up and down de whole creation,
Sadly I roam
Still longing for de old plantation,
And for de old folks at home.*

Chorus:—

*All de world am sad and dreary,
Ebry where I roam,
Oh! darkeys how my heart grows weary
Far from de old folks at home.*

*All round de little farm I wandered
When I was young,
Den many happy days I squandered,
Many de songs I sung.
When I was playing wid my brudder
Happy was I
Oh! take me to my kind old mudder,
Dere let me live and die.*

Chorus.

*One little hut among de bushes,
One dat I love,
Still sadly to my mem'ry rushes,
No matter where I rove.
When will I see de bees a humming
All round de comb?
When will I hear de banjo tumming
Down in my good old home?*

Chorus.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER

The Constitution and Bill of Rights is included as a reminder to real Americans who love their Liberty and Freedom.

The Constitution of The United States

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointment until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of Absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may purpose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings:—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obligated to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imports or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes: which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will

faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprives and Pardons for Offences against the United States except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators concur: and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority:—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which

the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State of the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belong-

ing to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth
IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—President
and deputy from Virginia

AMENDMENTS

First 10 Amendments adopted December 15, 1791—"Bill of Rights."

Amendment 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment 3

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Amendment 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, no excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment 11—(Adopted January 8, 1798)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12—(Adopted September 25, 1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted:—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth

day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment 13—(Adopted December 18, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14—(Adopted July 28, 1868)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 15—(Adopted March 30, 1870)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16—(Adopted February 25, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17—(Adopted May 31, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State elected by the people thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment 18—(Adopted January 29, 1919)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 19—(Adopted August 26, 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 20—(Adopted February 6, 1933)

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have developed upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Amendment 21—(Adopted December 5, 1933)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Amendment 22—(Adopted February 26, 1951)

No person shall be elected to office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected

President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Editor's Comment: The 5th Amendment was written for real Americans and not for communists who desire to remain in this country and plot to destroy our freedom. The 16th Amendment as used by the welfare planners will through unlimited taxation destroy the Liberty and Freedom of our nation.

Despotism

"This Constitution can end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, only when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1783

Liberty

Liberty "denotes not merely freedom from bodily restraints, but also the right of the individual to contract, to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, to establish a home and bring up children, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and generally to enjoy those privileges long recognized at common-law as essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men."

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1923.



Bill of Rights

Being the First Ten Amendments
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Freedom of Religion, Speech, and the Press.

Right of Assembly and Petition

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.



Right to Keep and Bear Arms

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.



Quartering of Soldiers

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.



Regulation of Rights of Search and Seizure

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.



Protection for Persons and Their Property

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness

against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.



Rights of Persons Accused of Crime

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.



Right of Trial by Jury in Suits at Common Law

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.



Protection Against Excessive Bail and Punishments

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.



Constitution Does Not List All Individual Rights

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.



Powers Reserved to the States and the People

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Our Constitution and its Bill of Rights are founded on the religious conviction that every human life is sacred. They assure freedom and release the creative powers of men. As skill and wisdom, they protect life, liberty and property, for you and your children. Know and guard them well!

STORY WITH A MORAL

I had twelve bottles of whiskey in my cellar. My wife told me to empty the contents of each and every one down the sink or else, and so I proceeded with the unpleasant task.

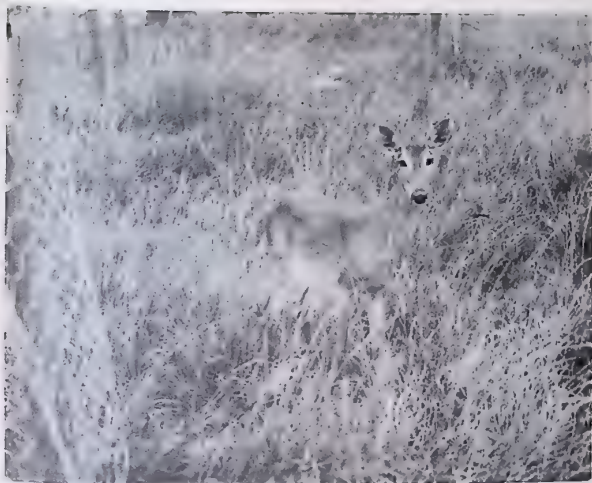
I withdrew the cork from the first bottle and poured the contents down the sink with the exception of one glass, which I drank. I extracted the cork from the second bottle, and so likewise, with the exception of one glass, which I drank. I then withdrew the cork from the third bottle and emptied the good old booze down the sink with the exception of one glass, which I drank. I pulled the cork from the fourth sink and poured the bottle down the glass, which I drank. I pulled the bottle from the cork of the next and drank one sink of it and poured the rest down the glass. I pulled the sink out of the next glass and poured the cork down the bottle. I pulled the next cork from my throat and poured the sink down the bottle and drank the glass.

When I had everything emptied I steadied the house with one hand, counted the bottles, the corks and the glasses with the other, which was twenty-nine. To be sure, I counted them again as they came by and I had twenty-four. Then, as the house came by, I counted them again and finally I had the house and corks and bottles and glasses counted except one house and one bottle. These I drank.

And the moral of this little story—always drink milk.



Rare specimen of Florida Black Wildcat captured in the Everglades
west of Dania



Specimen of Florida Deer—on the alert



"White Belt Nellie," trick colt with Dutch Belted and Guernsey cows in background



Mr. Scoot in a thoughtful mood



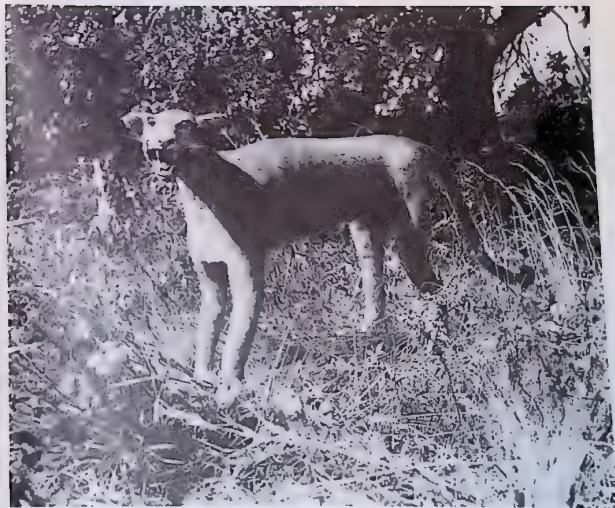
Mama Scoot and Baby Scoot



Professor F. W. Anderson exhibiting his pet Boa Constrictor
18 feet long at White Belt Zoo



Specimen of Florida Rattlesnake skin, showing head and rattles



Florida Panther, now almost extinct in Dade County

HISTORICAL NOTES

Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Florida on April 2, 1513, and took possession of the new land in the name of the Spanish king; and in honor of the Easter season, which is called Pascua Florida by the Spanish, named it Florida.

Hernando DeSoto landed at what is now known as Tampa Bay in May, 1539.

Jean Ribaut, a French Huguenot, landed at the mouth of St. Johns River and claimed the new-found land, and took possession for France.

King Philip of Spain claimed Florida as his by right of discovery and sent Pedro Menendes de Aviles to settle the land and defeat the French, which he did, and settled St. Augustine August 28, 1565.

Florida belonged to England from 1763 to 1783 and was returned to Spain in 1783.

Governor Grant was the first English governor of Florida, in 1763.

Patrick Tonyn was governor of Florida in 1771 under England.

At the close of the Revolutionary War between England and the American colonies, the American colonies became an independent nation, and England gave East and West Florida back to Spain in exchange for the Bahama Islands.

General Andrew Jackson was military governor of Florida in 1821.

William P. DuVal was appointed first civil governor of Florida by President Monroe in 1822 and held this office for 12 years.

St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest city in the United States, was settled by Spain August 28, 1565.

The United States purchased Florida from Spain July 7, 1821, for \$5,000,000.

Tallahassee was selected as the capital of Florida March 4, 1824.

The United States government appointed an Indian agent in 1832 to try to get the Seminoles to peaceably leave Florida, but they refused. It has been said that while there were only approximately six thousand Seminoles in Florida that it took seven years and cost forty million dollars to subdue them.

Florida was admitted as a state in 1845, and William D. Mosley was elected as the first state governor.

The name, Miami, the county seat of Dade County, is Indian, meaning "sweet water."

Miami's original streets and avenues were changed to the present system of numbering on April 28, 1921; and the date of extension of Miami, taking in Lemon City, Little River, and later, the Coconut Grove area, was September 2, 1925.

The first newspaper, The Miami Metropolis, was published May 15, 1896, by Dr. Walter S. Graham and a Mr. Featherly.

The first telephone line from Miami to Lemon City was constructed in 1900, with crank-type telephones, and at times they were very cranky.

It is stated by reliable sources that there is only one solid black wildcat (sometimes called bobcat) in the Everglades to a ratio of ten thousand of the regular color.

The buildings that were constructed prior to 1900 out of old Dade County pine lumber have withstood all the hurricanes, and those that have not been torn down to make way for more modern buildings are yet standing, and are still good buildings after more than a half-century.

Palm Beach County, originally a part of Dade County, was created by act of legislature and separated from Dade County in 1909.

Broward County, originally a part of Dade County, was created by act of legislature and separated from Dade County in 1915.

The county seat of Dade County, in the pioneer days, in 1898, was located at Juno, nearly 80 miles north of Miami, and the way to reach it then was by Florida East Coast Railway to West Palm Beach, transfer to a steamboat and travel about 10 miles to the northern end of Lake Worth. There were no rock roads at that time.

Up until about 1918 there were neither foxes nor skunks (four-legged variety) south of Fort Lauderdale (New River).

GOVERNORS OF FLORIDA

TERRITORIAL

ANDREW JACKSON	July, 1821 to 1822
WILLIAM DUVAL	1822 to 1834
JOHN H. EATON	1834 to 1836
RICHARD K. CALL.....	1836 to 1839
ROBERT RAYMOND REED	1839 to 1841
RICHARD K. CALL	1841 to 1844
JOHN BRANCH	1844 to 1845

STATE

WILLIAM D. MOSELEY	1845 to 1849
THOMAS BROWN	1849 to 1853
JAMES E. BROOM	1853 to 1857
MADISON S. PERRY	1857 to 1861
JOHN MILTON	1861 to 1865
WILLIAM MARVIN	1865 to 1866
DAVID S. WALKER	1866 to 1868
HARRISON REED	1868 to 1872
SAMUEL T. DAY	1872
(Acting, during impeachment proceedings against Governor Reed)	
OSSIAN B. HART (Died in office).....	1872 to 1873
MARCELLUS L. STEARNS (Acting, June to November).....	1873
MARCELLUS L. STEARNS	1873 to 1877
GEORGE F. DREW.....	1877 to 1881
WILLIAM D. BLOXHAM	1881 to 1885
EDWARD A. PERRY.....	1885 to 1889
FRANCIS P. FLEMING.....	1889 to 1893
HENRY L. MITCHELL.....	1893 to 1897
WILLIAM D. BLOXHAM.....	1897 to 1901
W. S. JENNINGS	1901 to 1905

N. B. BROWARD	1905 to 1909
ALBERT W. GILCHRIST	1909 to 1913
PARK TRAMMELL	1913 to 1917
SIDNEY J. CATTS	1917 to 1921
CARY A. HARDEE	1921 to 1925
JOHN W. MARTIN	1925 to 1929
DOYLE E. CARLTON	1929 to 1933
DAVID SHOLTZ	1933 to 1937
FRED P. CONE	1937 to 1941
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND	1941 to 1945
MILLARD F. CALDWELL	1945 to 1949
FULLER WARREN	1949 to 1953
DAN MCCARTY (Died in office)	
CHARLEY JOHNS (Acting)	1953 to 1954

